THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,

PUBLISHED DAILY BY THE PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY.

Office, 76 Fifth Street,

(OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.)

C. D. BRIGHAM.....EDITOR
R. D. THOMPSON.....BUSINESS MANAGER.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:

Single Copy..... 5 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier, (per week,)..... 25 Cents.
Mail Subscribers, (per year)..... $10 00
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Is performing wonderful cures, and proving itself to be the greatest remedy ever discovered for removing that most obstinate of all complaints, dyspepsia. From what we know of it—cures that have been performed on some of our own citizens—we do not hesitate to say that no family should be without this valuable medicine. Wholesale and retail agent for Pittsburgh, Jos. Fleming, No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond, near Fourth street.

Boarding School.

Parents, having daughters to educate, should not fail to make themselves acquainted with the location and advantages of the Beaver Female Seminary and Musical Institute. Address Rev. R. T. Taylor.

To Country Merchants.

Fall dry goods and notions—an incomparable stock, and at much less than Eastern prices. Barker & Co., 59 Market street. Full lines of prints and muslins.

American Instruments.

The *New York Cities of the Union*, for August, contains the following: "In pianos, the Messrs. Steinway honor our country, by ranking the first in the world. No competition in any part of Europe has been able to equal them, either in quality of tone or durability of instrument. Their elegant productions demand the approval of the most critical judges, whose innumerable testimonials witness their worth."

Sale of Furniture.

A very large and attractive sale of costly furniture, piano, carriages, horse, &c., will take place on Thursday, September 21, at 10 o'clock, at the residence corner Western avenue and Bidwell streets, Second Ward, Allegheny, to which the special attention of buyers is invited by A. Leggate, auctioneer.

Country Merchants

Wanting drugs, patent medicines, or anything in this line, should not fail to remember the address of Dr. J. M. Fulton, Nos. 67 and 69 Fifth street, the proprietor of the cheapest and most well-known manufacturer of Lindsay's Blood Searcher.

Steinway's Pianos

Can be had in this locality only at H. Kieber & Bro.'s, 122 Wood street, who are the sole agents for the manufacturers.

Silks.

Black silks, plain and figured moire antiques, all colors; corded silks, black and colored; figured chenas, stripe, plaid and check, all colors. The largest stock, with the most extensive assortment, we have ever exhibited. Also, the cheapest goods—ranging from 81 to 87 per yard. Barker & Co., 59 Market street.

Dress Goods for Ladies and Misses.

A most unusual variety, the prices ranging from 25 cents to 98 per yard, at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

Furniture Sale.

A. Leggate, auctioneer, will sell to-day, at 2 o'clock, the furniture at the residence of Mr. John C. Mowry, 212 Federal street, Allegheny.

The Daily Commercial

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1865.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.—The policy of the French in Mexico appears to be as unsettled as ever. It is now said that the French troops are to be withdrawn for Mexican volunteers,—rather doubtful reliance, one would say. NAPOLEON is represented as wishing to be free from the responsibility of defending MAXIMILIAN hereafter, who has been allowed to open recruiting shops in Paris, where recruits, chiefly Germans, are said to be enlisting quite freely.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.—On the third page of the COMMERCIAL to-day will be found a letter written by HENRY C. CAREY, on the Tariff question. By all who take an interest in this question—and who does not—it will be read with pleasure and profit.

CABINET CHANGES.—There has been a longer interval than usual between the reports of cabinet changes. Their renewal, therefore, is to be expected. As usual, however, the denial, this time, follows closely after, and so they all end in smoke.

National Tobacco Convention.

The National Convention of Tobacco Growers assembled in Louisville, on Wednesday last, delegates being present from Eastern and Western Virginia, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Missouri, New York, Michigan, Mississippi, Louisana, Tennessee and Georgia. The Convention adopted a series of resolutions, setting forth, that in the judgment of this Convention the statistics of the tobacco trade show conclusively that a low export tax on leaf tobacco of American growth would effectually exclude it from all foreign markets, and of course stop its production, thus delaying this important agricultural interest, and depriving us of some twenty million of dollars annually in the adjustment of our commercial exchanges with the balance of the world; that an excise tax on leaf tobacco would be the judicious one to raise revenue, as very detrimental to its culture, as the great burdens that would be imposed on the grower, speculator or manufacturer by the government, all machinery of bonded warehouses, assessors, collectors, &c., would in a short time reduce the production of the crop more than an export tax; that this end can be most readily reached by a committee of three, with a secretary, to meet with a commission appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, to discuss some plan to adjust the tax now imposed by the Government on manufactured tobacco, so as to protect the interests of all parties and make its operation as fair and equitable as possible.

The terrible cattle epidemic in Europe has created a necessity for the importation of healthy meat from America, and it is reported that six thousand barrels of mess beef was purchased for shipment to Great Britain, on Wednesday last, in New York. Were it not for the large amounts of beef annually sold and shipped in anticipation of a further army demand, such shipments would have an important influence upon our markets. But the terrible cattle disease prevailing in England, by which thousands of animals have perished, will perhaps prove a fortunate affair to many New York packers, who have been troubled with large stocks and low prices. "It's an ill wind that blows no one good."

THE question whether women shall vote is getting decided in Europe. The inhabitants of AIX, in France, chose the other day nine of their townswomen to be of the municipal council there, and lawyers in England are ready to contend that if the ratepayers of a parish should take it into their heads to depute half a dozen of benevolent ladies to the Board of Guardians by a clear majority of votes, no legal obstacle would prevent their admission. John Stuart Mill proposes to discard in all future reform bills, any distinction of sex; while, says an English writer, to show how it would work, we have been favored with a specimen election-speech by Lady Jenkinson, who, so to speak, unsuccessfully contested Dorsetshire in her husband's name.

NAVAL MATTERS.

In regard to the Algonquin and Winooski, at New York, there seems to be a war of words and technical points going on between the naval authorities and Mr. Dickerson; and the latter is loud in his accusations of unfairness and ignorance of the Naval Department and naval engineers. When the actual trial takes place we shall give some account of it.

United States steamer Rhode Island, at New York, will sail for Aspinwall in a few days, Captain Trenchard, her late commander, is now one of the executive officers in the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The auction sale of surplus Government vessels at New York, advertised to take place on the 18th inst., has been postponed until the 27th, by command of Acting Rear Admiral Bell, in order that purchasers may have sufficient time to inform themselves of the character of the vessels.

There are at present six thousand men actively employed in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The work on the sloops Java, Mushalong, Quinnebaugh and Ontario—all of them on the stocks—is being pushed with proper expedition. The Java and Ontario are 3,311 tons measurement, and are 316 feet long. The sloop-of-war Brooklyn is nearly ready for sea, also the sloop Monongahela. The monitor Kalamazoo, of the same class as the Agamenticus, Monadnock and Miantonomo—is receiving her oak planking, and is in a fair state of advancement.

The double-turreted monitor Tonawanda, now being completed at the Navy Yard at Philadelphia, will probably turn out a failure. It is alleged that she has not yet got her full armament, coal or stores on board, and yet her hull is nearly submerged.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. III. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 19, 1865. NO. 3.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Troops to be Mustered Out.

ORDER FROM PAYMESTER GENERAL

Changes in Commanders.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, September 18.

Troops to be Mustered Out.

An order was promulgated to-day by the War Department, mustering out of service about forty regiments, battalions and batteries. Among them are the following: Illinois, 14th, 15th, and 22d Infantry; Indiana, 53d Infantry, companies A and B, 3d cavalry, and 13th cavalry; Iowa, 28th Infantry, 2d cavalry; Kansas, 10th Infantry, Co. B, 10th cavalry; Minnesota, 5th Infantry, 58th and 72d, 1st, 4th, and 16th Infantry, and 7th Independent company sharpshooters; Union Light Guard, President's guard; companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H of the 2d Wisconsin cavalry, 8th and 11th Infantry. The order mustering out the 17th Pennsylvania Infantry has been revoked.

The Paymaster General

Has directed the paymasters to stop the clothing allowance against men for time absent without leave, at the rate of six dollars and a half per month, in all cases where there is a forfeiture of pay and allowances, and the rolls do not furnish the requisite data to cover amount of stoppage.

Change in Command.

Brevet Major General Charles Devens, has been assigned to command the military district of Charleston, and Brevet Major General Imbert Ames, to command the district of Western South Carolina.

Interesting Interview—Books for the Rebel States—Seeds to be Distributed in Georgia—Relations between Planters and Freedmen—Southern Patriots Yearning for Forgiveness—Statement from the Agricultural Bureau.

NEW YORK, September 18.—The *Herald* says a number of the leading men of Georgia, on a visit to the National Capitol last week, had a very interesting conference with the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Harlan, and Commissioner of Agriculture, Mr. Newton. A Georgian said that there was great destitution among their people, and great demand for, books containing the recently enacted laws of the United States. The Secretary informed them that all through the rebellion the quotas of documents for all the States were printed with the same regularity as previously. Those for the rebel States had been carefully stored away, and would, now that the National authority had been once more fully restored, soon be distributed. The Georgia gentlemen are pleased with the result of their visit in all respects, and requested the Secretary that the people generally in their State regarded the issues of the war as fully settled. They considered slavery completely dead, and were desirous of being placed in the same relative position in the Union. They said that recently there had been much improvement in the relations of planters and negroes. At first acquiring their freedom, the latter, in the exuberance of their joy, were disposed to abandon their rural employments and flock to the towns, but now these fallacies generally resumed their former occupations on the plantations, and are working industriously. With the Commissioner of Agriculture, Georgians perfected arrangements for the distribution of seeds in their State.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says the honors are evenly divided by the Southern patriots, yearning for forgiveness. Among the more demonstrative are McMullen, the late rebel Congressman, and Roger A Pryor.

Hidden stealing in Illinois, Maryland and Delaware, and on the borders of Pennsylvania has become so frequent and extensive that the Government has taken the matter in hands. Nearly a dozen of the horse-thieves have been apprehended and await trial.

Information at the Agricultural Bureau goes to show that there will be a large increase of corn and flour, results from speculative combinations, rather than from a scarcity in the crop. The wheat yield, though less than last year is vastly more than can be consumed by the American people.

Judge Briscoll of Texas, and other prominent citizens are in Washington, urging the release of Jeff. Davis.

A train has been run from Philadelphia to Lynchburg without change of cars, a feat never accomplished before.

FROM SAVANNAH.

R. M. T. Hunter Released—Highway Robberies Numerous—Negroes shot Without Provocation—Acts of Vandalism.

NEW YORK, September 18.—The steamer Arisdne, brings Savannah dates to the 16th. R. M. T. Hunter was released from Fort Pulaski on parole, and is a passenger on his way to Virginia.

The papers contain no news beyond the announcement of frequent cases of highway robbery, and the murder of negroes by whites, negroes by a party of unknown cavalrymen, without the slightest provocation.

The *Republican* chronicles an act of vandalism to the St. Paul's Episcopal Church, used by the 26th Massachusetts as a hospital. The destruction was not discovered till after the regiment left for home, and the perpetrators now known whether to charge it upon the members of the regiment or not.

SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTION.

The Ordinance of Secession Repealed.

BOSTON, September 18.—The *Advertiser* has the following special:

COLUMBIA, S. C., September 15.—The State Convention has passed, without debate, an ordinance repealing the Ordinance of Secession. Three delegates voted nay.

Schooner Foundered.

ROCHESTER, New York, September 18.—The schooner Lochiel, Scott, Master, from Dundas, Canada West, with a cargo of 9,000 bushels of wheat, foundered in a gale on Lake Ontario at daylight this morning, fifteen miles northeast of Genesee lighthouse. The Captain and crew came into this port in the yawl boat at nine o'clock this morning, having saved nothing from the vessel.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, September 16.—R. B. Winder, arrested about three weeks ago on the Eastern shore by the Provost Marshal, has not been at Fortress Monroe, as reported.

Work was commenced to-day to raise the old Merrimac, lying near Craney Island, where she was blown up by the rebels. It is estimated that her copper will pay for the operations. She has one composition wheel and an immense amount of old iron, armor, cannon, &c.

THE TURF.

The Laclede Association Races—Captain B. F. Hutchinson Wins Three Races.

Thursday was a gala day at Laclede Park, St. Louis, and the attendance was very large, the ladies' stand presenting a gay and brilliant appearance. Among the spectators were Major General Sherman, Sir Morton Peto, Sir Arthur Kinnaird, and party. The first race was a mile dash, for two-year olds, free all, entrance $100, half forfeit, added by the Association. For this there were four entries, two by Captain Hutchinson and two by Captain T. G. Moore. The second race was a sweepstakes for three-year olds, free for all, two-mile heats; $100 entrance, half forfeit, added by the Association. For this there were five good entries—Hutchinson had two, Moore two and Pfiel one. The third race was a mile and repeat for a purse of $200, free for all. In this there were four entries. Hutchinson had two, Renfro one and Pfiel one. T. G. Moore's bay filly, by Lightning, was the favorite in the first race; and Moore's bay filly, Mattie Cheatham, in the first choice in the second race, and Hutchinson's entry was the favorite in pool-selling in the third race.

The first race was won by Capt. Hutchinson's chestnut filly, Evangeline, in 1:52½. Evangeline is by imported Eclipse, dam by Prunella, by Glencoe, and two years old. The second was won by Capt. Hutchinson's bay colt Derby, in 3:48 and 3:47. Derby is by imported Eclipse, dam Lady Taylor, by Glencoe, and is three years old. The third race, which was well contested, was won by Capt. Hutchinson's bay colt, in 1:50 and 1:50, the bay colt Bill Finney winning the first heat in 1:50. This was the third race that Captain Hutchinson won, amounting in purses and stakes to upwards of $1,500, and the fifth race during the meeting. The colt that won the last race is a beautiful bay, with four white feet, three years old, by Lexington, dam by Whalebone, and as fine a colt as has yet appeared on the track. The Captain has had exceedingly good luck, and deserves great credit for the pains and expense he has devoted to stock raising.

On Friday there were three excellent races. The first was a mile dash for $500, for which there were two entries—Bushwhacker, four years old, and Prairie boy, five years old. Prairie Boy won the race in 1:49½. The second race was mile heats, for $300. In this there were three entries, viz: Alf Harris, six years old, Crichton, seven years old, and Captain Wiles, five years old. Harris won the second and third heats, and the race, in 1:49¾ and 1:50½. The third race was a two-mile dash, for $400, with two entries, viz; Bullock,—years old, and Legal Tender, six years old. Legal Tender won the race in 3:48, coming in thirty yards in advance of Shiloh.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

Carnival of the Gamblers and Speculators.

The Chicago *Tribune* of Saturday says: "The speculators still keep possession of the wheat, for gambling purposes, and shippers are forced to go to other markets to fill their orders. But this is not all; three cargoes of wheat arrived in this port this morning, from Milwaukee, and it is reported that three more are on the way. Wheat is also being shipped by railroad from Milwaukee. It is needless to state that such a fictitious state of affairs is injurious to the general interests of the trade, and, in fact, disgraceful to the fair fame of our city. Merchants are fast becoming gamblers, if they are not already to be classed with that fraternity, and those who are encouraging the present state of affairs are damaging the trade and commerce of the Northwest."

The *Republican*, of the same date says: The effect of the "corner" recently established in wheat has been very injurious. It has, in a word, created an artificial health and strength where, in reality, weakness exists. It is injurious in its effect upon interior buyers and sellers, if they are governed by the characterization of the market here, are led into purchasing at high figures only to sustain the loss by an inevitable decline. The blame of this sort of things rests upon the short sellers, or those who buy what is not needed, and sell that which they do not possess. These "shorts," as they are termed, have sold all the way from $1 30@1 45 to deliver by the middle or at the close of the month. They were unable, in a majority of instances, to fulfill their contracts, or, in commercial parlance, pay their differences. Legitimate operators have come in, and with cash, bought up what wheat there was in the market, and offered it at their own prices. The result has been that many of the short sellers have already gone by the board, and others will follow. It is estimated that one or two of our leading banks are interested in this "corner," and have loaned freely of their means to sustain it. That it will break down shortly, there is no doubt. Country shippers, taking advantage of the present high prices ruling, will send forward grain in such quantities that the prices cannot be sustained. In the meantime, however, much financial ruin will result from the character of the wheat market. That something should be done to put a stop to this reckless gambling is imperatively necessary. It is not a question of morality alone, but one which affects the whole character of trade. If persisted in it will ruin our city, commercially, as it will establish for its market an entire unreliability.

President Johnson from an English Point of View.

The New York correspondent of the London *Times* thus characterizes President Johnson:—In fact he has opinions of his own; he is a man who has fought a hard battle with life, and it has left many scars upon him. The genial humor and buoyancy of Mr. Lincoln do not exist in Mr. Johnson. He is a taciturn, self-possessed, cynical man, with an impenetrable nature and immovable purpose. Every step he has made was made by himself, since hard fighting and dogged determination. He is an indefatigable and tenacious man, who, having waged a stanch battle, is not likely to be defrauded of the fruits of it. Hitherto he has succeeded by never making a few mistakes or faults, and his willingness to facilitate a junction between the Republicans and Democrats is the strongest proof of his determination to preserve in his grand object of reorganizing the South, which can only be done by peace in the North.

OZONE AND CHOLERA.—A correspondent of the London *Globe* states that on the 6th ult, a short but violent storm broke over Ancona, and that immediately afterwards a great improvement in the public health became perceptible. Not only did the number of cases diminish considerably, but the state of languor and prostration in which the patients lay ceased in most instances. The *Globe* says:

"This is a most important fact, since it goes far to prove the correctness of the supposition, already confirmed by other observations, that the virulence of the disease is specially owing to the absence of ozone in the atmosphere. Now ozone, being electrified oxygen, is amply supplied during storms; hence the diminution of cholera at Ancona probably owing to the sudden supply of that substance produced by the electric fluid evolved during the storm. We think it worth while to call the attention of this theory by artificially electrifying the atmosphere of sick wards during cholera; and as great anxiety is naturally felt just now about the progress of this lamentably common disease, we would remind our readers of a series of important experiments instituted in Russia a few years since on a whole regiment of soldiers, by Dr. Tomaschek, which proved that the virus of cholera is always preceded by a lowering of the pulse, even down to forty. Hence a careful observation of the pulse during the prevalence of cholera may be useful in averting an attack by a judicious recourse to tonics and a nourishing diet.

THE TOMB OF MR. LINCOLN.—On Wednesday of last week, General Grant visited the tomb of Abraham Lincoln, at Oak Ridge Cemetery. The remains are still unburied, and lie in the reception-house, just as they came from Washington, watered by the tears of the nation. A guardian is pitched opposite the door of the dead, on a rising knoll, surrounded by the trees. Three sentries guard the sacred remains night and day, and the stone doors are kept open, so that the air may circulate freely through the place. An iron gate protects the entrance from close intrusion, although one can see the two coffins—those of the father and of the dear little son, who was carried there from Washington with him by his bereaved mother.

The grounds are very wild and beautiful, and capable of the greatest improvement, as soon as the land which the cemetery shortly will cover is laid out in roads and lots, and interspersed with patches of greenery, and flue shrubs and beds of flowers. Streams of delicious water run through it, and here and there are grand old forest trees—the aborigines of Nature. It is altogether as beautiful as the vale of Tempe, described by Anacharsis.

CONTRACTION.—It is very generally understood that Secretary McCulloch proposes offering, at an early day, to accept compound interest notes for 5-20 bonds. Report has it that not less than fifty-millions of the notes will be thus converted. This course is understood to be the inauguration of a policy of diminishing the circulation of Government notes, with a view to the resumption of specie payments. The proposition is favorably received by capitalists in Wall street and a disposition to reduce, as far as possible, outstanding liabilities. Parties who were first in possession of the coupon notes will realize handsomely. The interest of 60 days, at much below the market price, and not a few conservative capitalists have turned securities into money, supposing that stocks will decline while greenbacks will appreciate. The same feeling of caution is steadily spreading in the merchandise markets, producing a disposition to realize rather than to hold for gold. The same cause has led to a decline of two per cent. in the premium of gold, at a time when the tendency, from other considerations, was strongly upward.

GRAPE ROT.—The Sandusky *Register* is informed that since the late heavy rain, and the terribly oppressive weather which immediately followed, the grapes on Kelley's Island have been struck with a new species of rot. Externally they do not seem to change color or to be effected, but the interior of the grape is said to be entirely rotten, and with a very slight pressure the vine is ejected. This fact had not prevailed only among the Catawbas, and had not as yet seriously damaged them. The peninsula and mainland are reported free from the new disease.

THE ENGLISH CAPITALISTS.—The Chicago *Republican* takes occasion to rap gently the British capitalists, who were in that city at the time: "These gentlemen are, of course, profuse in the expression of their delight at the restoration of peace and at their influence in fraternizing America and England, but at home, however, many of their financial colleagues have been our most indefatigable public enemies during the war, and it remains to be seen whether they become our friends just to suit their interest, or whether their friendship is the result of penitence for their past hostility.

SCARCITY OF HOUSES IN CHICAGO.—Speaking of the scarcity of houses in that city, the Chicago *Republican* says: In this city building contracts for this district of country, which in the spring of 1864 involved an expenditure of three millions of dollars for lumber alone, this spring did not involve an expenditure of over three hundred thousand. The consequence is that not a house is to be had in this city, the returned soldiers and the regular immigration from the east creating a demand for residences which cannot be met.

THE *Nation*, speaking of the Income Tax, says "it is a tax that can be defended only by the necessity of the case, seeing that it bears hard upon men of moderate means, and that it is by its nature essentially inquisitorial, and places every one's business and modes of life at the mercy of tax-gatherers, who in all ages have been regarded as the most odious of mankind."

DEATH OF AN EMINENT DIVINE.—DR. S. K. Talmadge, President of Oglethorpe University, and an eloquent pulpit orator, died on the 2d inst., at Midway, near Milledgeville, Ga. Dr. Talmadge was a prominent minister of the Presbyterian Church South, and enjoyed the reputation of being a faithful and able pastor and teacher.

The Congressional canvass for 1866 is opening thus early in the "Burnt District" of Indiana, now represented by Geo. W. Julian, because the primary election occurs in April, to be ratified in October. Julian is on the stump, and is opposed by Gen. Wm. Gross, Gen. Sol. Meredith and Col. Isaac P. Gray.

A WITNESS in a scandal case in Madison, Ind. said, in reply to a question whether she was married to the respondent, "I suppose I'm his wife by brevet."

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

A Befogged Slaveholder.

He Didn't Recognize Emancipation.

HOW HE WAS TREATED.

Return of Secretary Seward.

Sentence of Dorrance Atwater.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, September 18.

Major Sargent, of the Freedmen's Bureau, reports from Arkansas the case of a

Befogged Slaveholder

Who refuses to recognize the emancipation proclamation. A freedman having informed, claims to recall his property from the premises from his former master, was furnished by the Provost Marshal with a circular endorsed with an authority to take his property. The master returned the circular, endorsing upon it that he considered the bearer his property, and when I am perfectly satisfied that the slaves have been emancipated by such authority as is regarded constitional by our higher courts of law, and only then, and not till then, will I make a contract with a slave, or regard him in any other light than as the property of those who have purchased or raised him. Whereupon the contumacious planter was arrested and fined fifty dollars.

The President to-day granted one hundred and twenty-four pardons to rebels of the twenty thousand dollar class. There are no important names on the list.

Secretary Seward and Party

Have returned from their pleasure trip to Chesapeake Bay.

Dorrance Atwater.

The War Department clerk who was tried on the charge of stealing copies of the Andersonville prison records, has been sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment, to pay a fine of three hundred dollars, and to stand committed till the bond is paid.

The Rebel Cotton Loan.

Who are the Holders of It.

Official Correspondence on the Subject.

WASHINGTON, September 18.—Many of the holders of the Confederate cotton loan in England avoided the recent meeting in London, evidently for fear of exposure.

As the seven journals, therefore, seem to be at a loss to know who the happy speculators are, they will be enlightened by the following list of some of the British subscribers who have thus invested, with an estimate of the losses sustained by them respectively. Sir Henry De Houghton, Baronet, £180,000; Isaac Campbell & Co., of Jermyn street, London, £100,000; Thos. Sterling Bigbee, 59 Mansion House Place, London, £40,000; the Marquis of Bath, £40,000; Spence, Liverpool, £30,000; Commissioners of Queen Anne's Bounty, £30,000; Mr. Bresford, £30,000; George Edward Clayner, stock broker, Throgmorton street London, £30,000; Jessop, Jessop & Jessop, Alex. Collier and partners, £20,000; Fleetwood, Patten, Wilson, and Schuster, directors of the Union bank, London, together, £20,000; Wm. Ladbroke, £20,000; Lord Ardilaun, £20,000; £20,000; John Laird, M. P. Birkenhead, £30,000; M. B. Sampson, city editor of the *Times*, £10,000; John Thaddeus Delane, editor of the *Times*, £10,000; Lord Westmoreland, £15,000; J. S. Gilliot, director of the bank of England, £10,000; D. Forwes Campbell, 65 Lombard street, London, £10,000; Lord Peacock, member of Parliament, £5,000; Lord Wharncliffe, £5,000; W. H. Gregory, member of Parliament, £10,000; W. J. Reed, member of Parliament, £10,000; Edward Ackerord, £1,000; Lord Campbell, £1,000; Lord Donnington, £1,000; Lord Richard Grosvenor, £1,000; Hon. Evelyn Ashley, brother of Lord Shaftesbury, and private Secretary to Lord Palmerston, £500; Hon. Wm. Furst, Great Western, £2,000. Total, £858,000.

The following is the United States Government on the subject is plainly set forth in the following official letters:

MR. SEWARD TO MR. ADAMS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, March 13, 1865.

Charles Francis Adams, Esq:

SIR.—An impression understood to prevail in Europe, especially among the holders of the insurgent loan, for which cotton was pledged as security, that in the event of the restoration of peace in this country the Government will assume the public debts of the insurgents, or certainly the particular debt referred to. It is believed, however, that such impression is without foundation. There is no likelihood that any part of that debt will be assumed or recognized by the United States Government. Such a step would be unjust and therefore, that any proper means at your command, you should authoritatively declare the public in England on this point.

I am your obedient servant,

WM. H. SEWARD.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. ADAMS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, August 19, 1865.

Charles Francis Adams, Esq.

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch, No. 1022, together with the papers which contain an interlocutory decree, which has been made by the Vice Chancellor, in the suit of the United States against Pilolean and others, which suit was instituted for the recovery of 1,500 bales of cotton in the Confederate Receiver's hands, and for the interlocutory is found among the same papers. The Vice Chancellor is understood to have decided that the Treasury Note was not property in question. It is with the judgment of the Vice Chancellor, and not with the reasons he urges for such judgment that the Government is concerned. The Government has taken a different view of the subject it might seem proper for the Government to leave the subject unnoticed. The Government has taken a different view of the proceedings of the State, which requires an explanation of the views which this Government has taken of the proceedings, which the Vice Chancellor has discovered in his reasons before mentioned. The United States do not admit that the combination of disloyal citizens which have raised a rebellion against the United States is entitled at any previous time been a Government, *de facto*, or in any sense a political power capable of taking hold, giving, assenting or maintaining corporate rights in any form, whether municipal or international. It is true that a different view of the character of the insurgents has been found and favored with some portions of the British nation, and even with the British Government. It must be remembered, however, that often as that antagonistical opinion has been advanced by Her Brittanic Majesty's Government in their intercourse with the United States, it has been as firmly, firmly and as often persistently denied. The United States controvert and deny the declaration of the Vice Chancellor that they are successors of the rebellion, and on the contrary they maintain that they are now, and during all the time of the rebellion, been just what they were before the rebellion began, a sovereign State, absolutely entitled to the regulation and control of all property and persons within the United States, subject only to the limitations of their own constitution. They therefore hold that the United States will hold themselves under no obligation whatever to accept or to so conform their proceedings to the conduct which the Court of Chancery or any other municipal court of Great Britain may have the presumption to dictate or present in the present or any other subject. They insist upon the validity of the restoration of cotton now in question, and while they are content to receive it through a decree of the municipal tribunals of Great Britain, they insist upon their absolute right to the same through the action of Her Brittanic Majesty's Government. You may instruct the court you are acting in behalf of the United States, of the views herein expressed. Her Majesty's Government have not made themselves responsible for the position assumed by the Vice Chancellor, and therefore, it would seem not only unnecessary but even improper to bring at the present time, the subjects herein discussed to the attention of Russell, Palmerston, you should disavow that Her Majesty's Ministers are laboring under any misapprehension of the views of this Government which should seem to need correction, you will supply such correction upon a proper occasion, and in a friendly and courteous manner.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Severe Storm—First Negro Juror.

NEW YORK, September 18.—A severe storm, with high wind, commenced this morning and is still in progress. It is supposed to be the autumnal equinox.

At the September term of the city court of Brooklyn to-day, a colored man named Robert Jackson was summoned and empannelled as a juror. This is the first case of the kind in Kings county.

New City Hall in Boston.

BOSTON, September 18.—Our new City Hall was dedicated to-day with appropriate exercises. Speeches were made by the Mayor and others.

A heavy northeasterly gale, with rain, is prevailing.

Robbery at Danchonville, Conn.

PROVIDENCE, September 18.—The counting-room of Quinttaang & Co., at Danchonville, Conn., was entered on Sunday night and $3,000 stolen from the safe. The keys were stolen from the clerk's room in another part of the village.

CASE OF MISCEGENATION.

The Offender Summarily Punished.

Receipts of Internal Revenue.

The Rebel Gen. Johnston.

Richmond and Fredericksburg R. R.

Virginia Farming Lands for Sale.

ORDER FROM GEN. GILMORE.

Civil Authority Restored in South Carolina.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, September 18.

A Curious Case of Miscegenation

Has recently occurred in South Carolina. Capt. E. J. Scanton, of the 128th colored troops, stationed at Beaufort, has been tried, convicted, and sentenced by court martial to be dismissed the service for cohabitation with in camp, and afterwards marrying a colored woman of bad reputation. The sentence has been approved by General Gilmore, commanding the Department, in a general order.

The Receipts from Internal Revenue

To-day were one million eight hundred and fifteen thousand four hundred and ninety-six dollars.

The Richmond *Republic* of to-day says it is reported that

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston

Is about to assume charge of one of the most important of the railroads in Alabama.

The Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad

Will be in complete running order its entire length during the present week. The railroad bridge across the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg will be finished in a few days.

A large quantity of

Virginia Farming Land

Is advertised for sale in the Richmond papers. Some of it is offered as low as $1 50 per acre.

In order to remove all seeming

Conflict of Jurisdiction

Between the civil and military authorities throughout the State of South Carolina, promote the preservation of quiet and good order, relieve the people as much as possible from all unnecessary restraints of martial law, and reduces the expenses of the military establishment, Gen. Gilmore, commanding the department of the South, has issued an order restoring the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts in South Carolina, in all cases except such as relate to freedmen. All civil and municipal officers who shall have taken the amnesty oath, and who, if they belong to either of the classes excepted from amnesty, shall receive executive pardon, will be allowed the exercise of their offices and duties under such of the laws of South Carolina in force immediately before the 17th day of November, 1860, as are not inconsistent with the laws of Congress and the proclamations of the President, which laws and proclamations in all cases are to be respected. It being impracticable to establish and preserve military posts in sufficiently close proximity to maintain a perfect military police in every portion of the State, civil magistrates will be allowed to make arrests, try all cases of arrest, breach of public peace; but the arrest of freedmen and other persons of color, when rendered necessary by the absence of the military, will in all cases be immediately reported, and the military authority or force in the vicinity promptly transferred to the nearest military commander. The functions of civil officers who disregard this order will be suspended.

Mail Service Resumed in the South—Pardons—Movements of Vessels—Chief Justice Chase—Relations with the Brazilian Government.

WASHINGTON, September 18.—The Postoffice Department has ordered service on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. In connecting the mails from Memphis to Stevenson and intermediate points, 222 miles and back daily, or as much oftener as trains may run, if required, at the rate of $156 per mile per annum.

The President seemed to-day to be giving to the subject of pardons his undivided attention. Up to two o'clock he had ordered one hundred and twenty more to be issued, divided as follows: Virginia, fifty-two; Alabama, forty-two; Mississippi, six; Louisiana, three; Texas, four; Florida, one; Arkansas, one; Carolina, two; Georgia, three; Florida, one; Tennessee, two; District of Columbia, four.

The iron-clad Monadnoc, the steamer Vanderbilt and the Swatara, the former of which will leave the North on the 1st of October for the Pacific. They are to be attached to the squadron on that coast. These vessels will be accompanied to their destination by Commodore Jno. Rogers.

Chief Justice Chase left Washington for New York, to-day, and will remain some days at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Official information has been received here that the Brazilian Government has accepted as satisfactory the explanations given by Seward of the United States Government for the unauthorized seizure of the confederate privateer Florida, in a Brazilian port, and her subsequent loss in a collision at sea. The Brazilian Government had anticipated the action on the part of this Government, and withdrawn the order closing its ports to the Washusett.

The *Herald's* Savannah says: Wirz, the Andersonville prison keeper, seems to have undergone a complete, though considering his precarious condition, not unnatural change in relation to his mind since his illness. During the early days of his confinement in the Old Capital, he was in the habit of borrowing from Capt. West, such books as he could get, among which were the works of Moliere, Milton, Dante and De Quincy, but since his illness he has entirely discarded these, and confines his attention to what has been perusing the well known, but not widely read, "Baxter's Call to Unconverted." The same special says the invasion by the Freedmen of the Sea Islands in South Carolina is discanted upon at considerable length in official letters received from officers in that department. The hope is expressed that the apparent antagonism may be dissolved in his early resignation. His recent nomination may decide him to resign, but he is understood to fully concur in the Presidential policy.

FIRE IN NEW YORK.

Large Amount of Cotton, Wool, &c., Destroyed.

NEW YORK, September 18.—A fire this afternoon destroyed the free storage store, No. 505 Cherry street, kept by A. W. Lawrence, formerly Coe & Lawrence. The fire originated among some cotton, part of a consignment from Canada to India, wherever there are two Celts in the same regiment with two Saxons.

The Fenician Brotherhood says that upwards of three hundred young men were seen a few nights since in one of the most retired corners of the city, going through military evolutions. Although they marched in Indian file silence the words of command, given in a suppressed voice. There is reason to believe the Fenian organization in Limerick numbers at least two thousand.

A Belfast paper describes a similar meeting in that city.

THE FENIANS.

Their Operations in Ireland.

British Army a Cheap West Point for Them.

NEW YORK, September 18.—The *World's* Cork, Ireland, correspondent says in Limerick, meetings of the Fenians have been regularly carried on and the organization has established an absolute court, wherein the names of 1,000 countrymen, too timid or too lukewarm to give in their adherence, are set down by committees appointed to wait on them. Delegates from the parent society are said to abound in the country well supplied with money and actively encouraging martial spirit. In Cork the Fenians have boldly marched past Cashwell police barracks, their officers armed with green rods and chanting as they marched to the new national song, "The Green Above the Red. They were pursued by the police, but the country people let the Initiated of the pursuit, went by detours through the fields, and informed the Fenians, who, without deserting their ranks, but by detached marches in various directions, at a faster speed, melted away at Nenagh. The grounds of Castle Oliver have been ravaged by the Fenians. At Dungaven, the police have been beaten. Bantry is given over to the Fenians, who drill in the town without opposition. Through the deep fastnesses of Connemaght, where the people have the name of stolidness, this organization extended of itself, traces being discovered and reported at Galway, Roscommon, Sligo and even at Castle Car. I am told by a friend who fully understands this subject, that there are in each of the following counties, the enrolled as follows: Limerick, 9,000, Kerry, 1,500, Cork, 11,000, Waterford, 1,000, Tipperary, 7,000, Kilkenny, 800, Wexford, 1,000, Clare, 500, Kildare, 500, and Dublin 8,000. This makes a total of nearly forty thousand men, and we estimated for the northern counties, where Fenianism as is yet weak, and the government is more particularly on the lookout. As yet, these men have no fire-arms, nor do they meet in public or private with weapons of any sort, but a signal could fill the country with muskets. Every Fenian, it is said, who left the Northern army has returned his musket. Every Irishman joined in war has returned to his native island to officer the entire able-bodied population of Munster. The nucleus of an army is being formed, with its headquarters in America, and a Bureau of Intelligence as vast as the Archives and Indexes of your War Department. The excitement over these Fenian alarms has had an immediate effect on capital. Money is more tightly and Dublin papers complain that

The Daily Commercial

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1865.

UNION STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL:
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
of Montgomery.

SURVEYOR GENERAL:
JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
of Cambria.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY:
LEVI R. DUFF, Allegheny.
FOR COUNTY CONTROLLER:
HENRY LAMBERT, Pitt Township.
FOR TREASURER:
DAVID AIKEN, Jr., Liberty Township.
FOR STATE SENATE:
JAMES I. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
FOR ASSEMBLY:
GEO. T. McKEE, North Fayette Township.
HANS B. HERRON, McCandless Township.
ALFRED SLACK, Allegheny.
DAVID SHAFFER, Upper St Clair.
J. P. GLASS, Pittsburgh.
JOHN A. DANKS, Shaler Township.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER:
JONATHAN NEELY, Lower St. Clair Tp.
FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR:
R. L. McCULLEY, Birmingham.
FOR DIRECTOR OF POOR:
MOSES CHESS, Chartiers Township.

UNIONISM OUR DISTINCTIVE CHARACTER.

The distinctive characteristic of the political party that now has the ascendancy in this country is its *Unionism*. We mean that it goes for the country, the whole country. Its principles and its policy have for their main and controlling object the maintaining of the honor, interest and perpetuity of the United States Government. This was its character before the war began, and throughout all the contest, up to the day of final victory. This is its character at the present hour. Discarding sectionalism and mere partyism, it goes for the integrity and permanence of the Union, undivided, and embracing all the States, under one Federal Constitution. The Republican party of 1860 was the nucleus of the present Union party. When the question of union or division arose in the serious form of attempted secession, and was pressed to decision by the arbitrament of an insurrectionary war, the prestige of loyalty to the Union, which distinguished the Republican party, attracted to it the congenial elements of other parties and factions. The accretions which thus consorted and coalesced with the loyal Union party were large and valuable, augmenting its power and enabling it to conduct the war against the insurgents to a successful issue, while it defeated the schemes of hostile factions at the ballot-boxes. The principles of the Union or Republican party are not changed by this fortunate or honorable increase of its constituency. The very grounds on which accusations were made demonstrate the contrary. It is not now, and it never was, a sectional party. There was a sectional party in the South, well defined, resolute and unanimous. But there was none in the rest of the country. The North was divided, and the insurgents against the Union Government clearly saw and openly announced that their hopes were identified with the sympathizing faction that, in the North, was arrayed against the Union party. The despondency and decline of the rebellion, therefore, do not date more clearly from the battle of Gettysburg, than from the election of the following November. This decisive blow struck down the Northern auxiliary of secessionalism, and the hopes of the Confederacy fell along with it. Unionism was triumphant from that hour. Political opposition to it in the North was as thoroughly defeated as warlike opposition in the South.

As the Union Republican party was never sectional, so it never embraced the abolition of slavery as a distinctive feature of its policy. Its collision with this Southern and sectional interest occurred only when the Unionism of the party encountered it in its aggressions on the Union. It was thus met in the Kansas measures, to go no further back, in the secession conspiracy and in the war of insurrection. In all these cases, it has had the anti-Union element of the North against it. And in all these cases, the Union element in the Democratic party has been, more or less, disintegrated from it and by a patriotic affinity attached to the Republican party. But the abolition of slavery has never been a party measure. The early history of the war is a sufficient demonstration of this. But when, in the course of events, that interest was found to be squarely pitted against the Union, its destruction was as necessary as the destruction of hostile armies. Its supporters are responsible for its overthrow, as they are for the lives of the men that they arrayed against the Union. Having placed it in the way of an advancing and resolute Unionism, it has been trampled into the dust, from which it can never more arise. This result, not expected and not contemplated by any party, in the beginning of the contest, secures the country forever against the most formidable sectionalism that has ever threatened it. The infatuated slaveholders may wring their hands at their supposed pecuniary losses; the Northern sympathizers may go into hysterics about the loss of their political capital invested in the institution. Both may rake among the ruins for some common interest to start with again, as they are very diligently doing, but the institution is too thoroughly consumed to reward their endeavors or their hopes with any success. The Union is maintained against that worst of sectionalisms, as it has proved itself to be, and is guarded by the party and the people who have proved themselves to be true to its interests.

When we turn from the past to the present of the party in power, we find that the reconstruction policy is consistent with its previous character. The Union idea is pervading and predominant. It embraces all the States, and proposes to bring them all into their places under the Constitution of the Federal Union. The aim is unexceptionable, being the very thing that we have been fighting for in the war. That the attempt encounters difficulties is most true, but yet, considering the circumstances of the case, it is not surprising. The measures adopted for the accomplishment of the object may include some mistakes. Infallibility is not claimed for them. They partake, necessarily, to some extent, of the character of experimental efforts. They may have to be exchanged for others more promising. The same was true of many of the war measures. Statesmanship has its difficulties, as well as military strategy. Unionism, the dominent idea of the Republican party, however, is the aim. The President, the authorized agent in their transactions for the Government, does not appear to be so wedded to these measures as to adhere to them, in the face of failure. They are experimental. Experiments require time for developing their results. We may think that leniency to the rebels is stretched beyond due bounds, so as to encroach upon the claims of justice and to snare the cautionary suggestions of safety. But it may be that even hostility is deemed harmless, deprived of slavery, its old engine of aggression on the Union. We may imagine that the indorsement of the policy by Democrats is a just ground of suspicion. If they are sincere, it is not more so than the accessions in previous times to the Union party. If they are insincere, the hypocricy cannot redound to the discredit of the policy which they pretend to approve. If the honor, safety and permanence of the Union are maintained, true patriotism will have no just ground of complaint. Any thing short of this will not be satisfactory.

THE VOICE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Massachusetts sees no occasion for disagreeing with the President, but sustains him generously. The harsh, unreasonable, destructive, conquered province and confiscation doctrine finds no favor in her eyes,—in fact, it is indorsed nowhere, by anybody, but the Pittsburgh *Gazette*. Massachusetts is for quite another policy, as the following resolution, adopted by the late convention at Worcester, plainly shows:

We agree with our Chief Magistrate, that treason is the greatest of crimes, and those who are especially guilty of this great crime ought to suffer condign punishment. Upon the mass of the rebels we would inflict no punishment, simply requiring that reformation of their laws and customs which is indispensible, that the country may be speedily pacified and made united for all future time.

Perhaps the *Gazette* will undertake to read Massachusetts out of the party!

A NUT FOR THE DEMOCRACY.—The Democracy have made the suspension of the habeas corpus the theme of their special denunciation, even while President JOHNSON received their most loving indorsement. The President don't seem to reciprocate. He cares as much, doubtless, for the friendly professions as he does for the denunciations. That he don't care much for them, is evident from the fact that he keeps on suspending the writ of habeas corpus. The following is the last case we believe:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, }
September 16, 1865. }

In the case of Samuel Burch, Charles Burch and Orlando Burch, named within, the execution of the writ of habeas corpus is hereby suspended.

ANDREW JOHNSON, President.

The Pittsburgh *Post* is expected to howl out of one side of its mouth, while out of the other issues pleasant things of the President.

NEW LIGHT.

The world is receiving new light! We are finding out that the war has been conducted and the rebellion put down on totally false principles,—in other words, that the rebels, when they conceived the rebellion, so far as the principle of secession was concerned, were right,—that Mr. LINCOLN, in taking the opposite ground, maintaining that under the Union compact there was and never could be such a thing as secession, was wrong, and that, consequently, there has been no treason committed for which traitors can be punished, but having fought the rebels and thus "recognized them as belligerants," we *"can properly treat these men only as prisoners of war."*

This is the position of the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, and for opposing it and upholding the opposite view and the policy of the Government based thereon, the COMMERCIAL, and all who agree with it, are not Republicans, but little better than Copperheads on the rebel side.

We deprecate differences among those professing to have the same end in view, and that end the restoration of the Union. But when the *Gazette* maintains, as it does, that the South *did* accomplish secession, that the Government, having subdued the rebellious attempt with force, it has "recognized the Southern States as belligerents," and consequently can "treat these men only as prisoners of war," the *Gazette* but states the position of JEFF. DAVIS, and sets forth the line of defense on his forthcoming trial. If the principle for which the *Gazette* argues is correct, DAVIS has a perfect defense, and the Government is all wrong, not only in the proceedings against him, but it has conducted the war on totally false principles, and the vital principle of perpetual Union which Mr. LINCOLN so strenuously maintained, was a vital error.

We give our cotemporary credit for having some courage, but the above position becomes necessary to the Conquered Province and Confiscation doctrine to which it has committed itself. The memory of the people must indeed be short, if they do not remember how, in leading the Rebellion, the rebels in South Carolina argued for and insisted on this very principle, —how they maintained that the Union was but a co-partnership, from which dissatisfied members could withdraw at will,—and it must be remembered how this, from first to last, was denied as covering the entire question, —because if conceded the claim set up by the rebels, that no State could be coerced, consequently force could not be be employed to preserve the Union, would be admitted, and the Union would have nothing to stand on. This was the essence of the rebellion; but to make out its case and maintain its new position, the *Gazette* is compelled to take this line of argument. In combatting the position that the heresy of secession was not an inherent principle of the Union of the States, and that therefore no State can be, and none has been out of the Union, the *Gazette* declares, "there is no use of arguing that point—States have been out of the Union and that is enough." Precisely this is what the rebels claimed they could do—but did they do it? Let us see: The *Gazette* is published on the association or partnership principle, whereby all the members are bound by terms to which they have severally subscribed. If it is not so, we will take the case of a perpetual partnership, the terms of which make no provision for separation or the division of property, and there is no law extant providing for it—just as in the case of the Union. In course of time, one or half a dozen members, becoming dissatisfied, undertake forcibly to withdraw on their own motion, take on their own terms what they conceive to be their share of the property, and proceed to set up another concern. The legal head, representing the organization, says, "Gentlemen, you can't do that. Such a thing is not possible;" and measures are at once taken to save the property attempted to be stolen, and to bring back to their obligations and rights the seceding members. The attempt at secession fails, as the rebellion has failed, but certain crotchy members of the successful side, who want to get at the personal fortunes of the failing members, and impose new and onerous terms of partnership, turn round and maintain, "notwithstanding we said you could not secede, you were out of the Union. You had a right to go, and we can't punish you, but we will bring you back again on our own terms-by-and-by, after we have divided among ourselves all your property." But the more just members of the old Union say: "As the Union was perpetual, you could not and did not go out. You proved unfaithful to your obligations and carried your discontent to the point of attempting to steal some of the property, and set up for yourselves,—your obligations remain as they were before, and these you must observe."

Precisely thus is it with the States. The guilty men committing the treason must be punished—if the States, the individuals escape,—and taking up the idea that secession was accomplished by the States, and may at any time hereafter be attempted, JEFF. DAVIS and every rebel hopes to save his neck and stand guiltless before the law. And this is what the *Gazette* concedes when it admits, as it necessarily must on the Conquered Province plan, that we *"can properly treat these men only as prisoners of war."* We maintain—and herein is the point of difference—that the rebellion was a stupendous crime, for which the traitors should be punished. This may not be to the extent we desire, but that does not affect the principle. Fence we are for the policy of the President, which holds the traitors for punishment and deals with the States solely in the view of their old obligations, according to the spirit manifested, slavery being gone under the proclamation as a war measure, sealed, as we hope it will be, by the States under the Constitution.

It is, of course, useless to follow the *Gazette* on questions springing from premises, the unsoundness of which we have thus exposed. It enjoys the monopoly of the views it enunciates. It may arrogate to itself whatever name in whatever party it chooses. We only know that in maintaining the opposite we are with all who insist that "treason must be made odious and traitors punished," in upholding the Administration in which the hopes of the Nation are centered.

For the present, we propose to deal with the common enemy, from whom only the principles of truth and right stand in any danger.

PERSONAL.

—General Sherman has used $26,000 of the fund presented to him by the citizens of St. Louis to buy a handsome new residence recently erected on Garrison avenue by David Nicholson. In the correspondence between General Sherman and the committee, at the time of the presentation he expressed his determination to make St. Louis his home, and to make the residence purchased with the fund the permanent dwelling of his family.

—Sheriff A. R. Grier, of Atlanta, a relative of Hon. A. H. Stephens, has received a letter from him. Annexed is an extract from it: "I am a great deal better in health than when I wrote to you last. My release from confinement did me great good, and since that I have been put in much more comfortable quarters. I am now getting along very well; but language cannot express how earnestly I desire to be at home."

—Major General Rerno has been stopping for a day or two at St. Louis, on his route to New Orleans. He declined the tender of a place on the Commission to treat with the Indians at Fort Gibson, but goes South now, at the instance of the Government, to attend to public business of importance in that section.

—The Pope is resolved, next year, to celebrate the eighteenth secular anniversary of the martyrdom of Peter (crucified A. D. 68) at Rome. The Catholic bishops of the whole world are to be summoned to the canonization with which the celebration will commence; and Pius IX. wishes the whole of the Catholic laity—that is to say, all the faithful of the five parts of the globe—to be invited.

—Says a Washington letter: "The proposition of Bishop Ames to submit the question of 'title' to the Chief Justice of the United States, is a ludicrous one, when it is considered that there is, by the decision of the President, restoring the churches, no such question at issue. Perhaps the Bishop had not then heard of the Restoration."

—Col. Wm. B. Thomas, Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, was on Friday evening presented by a number of friends with an excellent half-length likeness of himself.

—Mr. Algernon S. Roberts, an old and honored citizen of Philadelphia, died on Thursday last, at his country seat in Montgomery county. Mr. Roberts was originally largely engaged in the drug business in that city, but subsequently became heavily interested in the coal and iron enterprises. He was also identified with several of the railroads centering in Philadelphia.

—Among the sayings attributed to Admiral Farragut is one that "you can no more make a sailor out of a land-lubber by dressing him up in sea-toggery and putting a commission into his pocket, than you can make a shoemaker of him by filling him with *sherry cobblers*."

—Probably the richest woman in the United States is Miss Hester Robinson, a young and beautiful girl, lately of New Bedford, but now a resident of New York city. Her father died recently, leaving her one million outright, and the income for the life of about four millions more. Her aunt, Miss S. A. Howland, of New Bedford, who deceased about the first of July, also left her a million.

There are in Washington nine colored day-schools whose teachers are supported by tuition fees. There are also twenty-five free schools supported by Northern philanthropy, and eight free morning schools, taught by clerks in the different departments. The city of Washington, as a corporation, pays nothing for the education of its own colored people.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Thoughts on the Future Civil Policy of America: by JOHN WM. DRAPER, M. D., L. L. D., Professor of Chemistry and Physiology, in the University of New York, &c. New York: HARPER & BROTHERS, 1865, pp. 320.

The title of this book, just at this time, would be likely to suggest a very different idea of the character and design, from those which really belong to it. It is a philosophical rather than a political work. It might as well have been written before the war, as probably the main part of it was, as after. It is a speculative work, and interesting as such. It embraces a vast amount and variety of information—not all of it in close connection with the main object of the book—historical and scientific in fragmentary portions.

The object itself of the work is not stated with the definiteness that might be desired. In general terms it may be enunciated as follows: that a grand and glorious future lies before the United States, and within the limits of practical attainment. In making this attainment, the country will encounter the difficulties and enjoy the aids connected with the influence of climate, the effects of emigration, and the political force of ideas. These are treated of in three of the four chapters of the work. The fourth chapter is on the natural course of national development, and its "general object is to show that in all durable humane associations there is a natural and inevitable tendency to the centralization of power, and that, so far from this being in antagonism to democratical institutions, it is their legitimate and unavoidable result."

It will be seen that the difficulties anticipated from the three sources named, arise from the diversity which they tried to introduce and perpetuate in the population of the country, the diversity in the human race being accounted for by the operation of these causes. Homogeneousness of population being deemed, and justly, as essential to the attainment of the grand destiny of America, the causes tending to produce diversity must be counteracted and controlled. The agencies depended on mainly, if not exclusively, for this purpose, are education and personal locomotion, improving and mixing the people.

It has been with some difficulty that we have got the author's aim and method into this brief statement. Till our readers peruse the book for themselves, this may give them an idea of its character, and we hope it may stimulate a desire for further and more particular acquaintance. It is not, for reasons already alluded to, a book to be judged of by quotations, and we therefore forbear to makeany. In reading it, we have regretted the lack of definiteness in the statement of the author's object, and the lack of clearness in the *connection* of his details of useful and interesting information with the general argument. An analysis preceding each chapter in a measure obviates the first of these objections, and an index, pointing to the details, will guide the cursory reader to particular items, and so, in a measure, obviate the latter.

On the necessity of homogeneousness of population, we perfectly agree with the author. We do not recognize a danger to it in any immigration that has hitherto mingled with our American people. The ingredients of other times and other peoples do not offer an analogy to that which has brought foreigners to our shores. This is met here by inducements to assimilation which have not elsewhere welcomed the advent of strangers. And now that the great alienator among ourselves, the great barrier to homogeneousness has been abolished, we anticipate a rapid assimilation among our people, through the two great agencies, education and intermixture, which Dr. DRAPER specifies, with emphasis, which he does not give just prominence, the influence of moral and christian sentiments.

The volume is beautiful, being issued in the usual style of the HARPERS. It is for sale by HENRY MINER, Fifth street.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES CAVALRY from the formation of the Federal Government to the 1st of June, 1863, to which is added a history of all the cavalry regiments which have been in the service since the first breaking out of the rebellion. By ALBERT G. BRACKETT, Major First U. S. Cavalry. Harper & Brothers, New York. 1865. pp. 340.

This book contains the whole history of the subject, from 1743, when the first cavalry force was organized *at Pittsburgh*, consisting of 332 officers and men, the latter receiving *three dollars a month*, for pay, and the officers in proportion, up to the time when this arm of the service had numbered its 227 regiments.

The principal part of the work is of course occupied with the more recent period of the rebellion, giving detailed and interesting accounts of the marches, movements and battles of our brave mounted men. From the nature of much of the cavalry service, it does not meet the public eye so conspicuously as that of the infantry or artillery. But its importance is none the less for that. The book of Major BRACKETT will be read with the interest of novelty even by old campaigners in the other branches of military service. His descriptions of scouting life and of cavalry charges are lively and graphic. Engravings and maps add to the attractions and value of the work, which is published in a handsome and appropriate style.

It is for sale by Mr. MINER, Fifth street.

CAN YOU FORGIVE HER? By Anthony Trollope, with illustrations by H. K. Brown. Harper & Brothers, New York. 1865. 320 pp. 8 vo.

This book, by a celebrated author, is a novel, with love and marriage in it, of course. But it has some peculiarities in the course of true love, which never did run smooth, that give it freshness and vivacity. The writer is known by former works, and, we believe, is reckoned an entertaining and agreeable novelist.

HENRY MINER, Fifth street, has the book for sale.

SPEECHES OF ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, with a Biographical Introduction, by FRANK MOORE. Boston: Little, Brown & Company. For sale by Robert Bruce.

The biographical introduction contains a sketch of Mr. JOHNSON'S life to the time of his inauguration as President, after the lamented death of Mr. LINCOLN. His life has been one of strange vicissitudes. From the humblest position he has risen to the highest. On Mr. LINCOLN'S first election, he voted against him, and during the canvass spoke and spent money to defeat him. On Mr. LINCOLN'S second election, he was elected with him and became his successor in the highest office of the nation. His talents, assiduity and probity secured his social advancement; his patriotism, in the day of the country's peril, led him to ignore party distinctions and to stand beside Mr. LINCOLN for the institution of the Union.

The speeches embrace a variety of important political subjects, the veto power, the Homestead Bill, the expulsion of Senator BRIGHT the War for the Union, &c. The speech delivered in Washington on the third of March, 1861, embraces the following sentiments: "I am in favor of leniency; but in my opinion, evil doers should be punished. Treason is the highest crime known in the catalogue of crimes, and for him that is willing to lift his impious hand against the authority of the nation, I would say death is too easy a punishment. My notion is that treason must be made odious, and traitors must be punished and impoverished."

This volume, which is issued in handsome style by the publishers, and which contains a fine engraving of the President, is for sale by DAVIS, CLARKE & Co., 93 Wood street.

CONSOLIDATION

To the Editor of the Commercial:

I observe with satisfaction the revival of public interest on this subject. It seems to me that the importance of this measure is apparent to almost every one by this time. Indeed, I have met with but earnest approval from all to whom I have presented it recently, with a view to ascertaining how people felt about it.

One immense advantage to be expected from consolidation, consists in the improvement that will inevitably follow in the city government.

It is not more than the truth to say that the present order of things in this respect is little better than a farce. It has been so for years, and no prospect of improvement, so long as we are cut up into trifling districts, the official positions being of so low a grade as to repel the better class of men, or limited pay. But we have well give little heed to them so long as the leaders who gave us so much trouble are prominent in the work of conciliation, of cultivating good will, of advising submission to authority, of restoring confidence, of burying animosity, of resuming peaceful pursuits and of recovering from their exhaustion. Every large manufacturers are already setting a noble example of energy and industry. Instead of striving to grasp the emblems of political power, or party elevation, they are subdividing their sales and leasing them out to former bondmen. The degradation once associated in the Southern mind with labor is passing away, and from the germ thus implanted we may anticipate the happiest result.

MARRIED:

SEELY McILVAINE—At Belleview, Pa., on the 14th instant, by Rev. D. J. Tinslon, Mr. CHARLES B. SEELY, of Pittsburgh, to Miss SALLIE J., daughter of the late George D. McIlvaine, of the former place.

DIED:

SIEBENECK—Last evening, at 7½ o'clock, CLARA HOCHGESAND, only child of Margaret McK. and J. J. Siebeneck, aged two years and five months.

Notice of funeral in evening papers.

McCANDLESS—On the 18th instant, at Brownsville, LEONARD McCANDLESS, in the thirty-fourth year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his brother-in-law, James McCance, No. 196 Penn street, on TUESDAY MORNING, the 19th, at 10 o'clock.

HOUSEKEEPERS,
LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS.

Preserve your fruits with "Speer's Preserving Compound," and thereby save the expense of sugar and sealing jars.

One dollar's worth will preserve about 150 pounds of fruit. This compound is warranted to prevent decomposition in all kinds of fruit, and preserve it in a perfectly fresh and wholesome condition for years. Also, wine and cider can be kept for years at any desired flavor by the compound. This article contains nothing that is injurious to health or objectionable in articles of diet. Sold by

J. MARRAN & CO., Druggists,
Wholesale and retail agents, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street. se14

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE,

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure,
Coe's Dyspepsia Cure,
Coe's Dyspepsia Cure,
Has performed wonderful cures
Has performed wonderful cures
Has performed wonderful cures
Has performed wonderful cures
Has performed wonderful cures
Of the worst cases of Dyspepsia,
Of the worst cases of Dyspepsia,
Of the worst cases of Dyspepsia,
Of the worst cases of Dyspepsia,
Call and get a circular and pamphlet.
Call and learn of those who have been cured.
At Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot,
74 Fifth street, Drug and Patent Medicine Depot,
No. 84 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fourth st.
No. 84 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fourth st.
se13-MT&W

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ATTENTION,
WASHINGTON INFANTRY.

An adjourned special meeting of the company will be held at the Mayor's office THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Every man and all, as business of importance will be transacted. se19-1t

EVENING DRAWING CLASS.
A. VANDER NAILLEN,
Civil Engineer, Professor of Drawing in Pittsburgh Central High School, will open his evening class on the first of October next. Opening every night from 7 to 9 P. M., except Saturdays. Private lessons from 9 to 6, P. M., at 71 Fifth street, over the Allegheny Bank. Drawings made to order, same room. se19-2w

HOUSE TO LET,
AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.

In Allegheny. The house contains six rooms, with front and back yard, bread oven and coal shed. Apply at No. 6 Tomato street, Allegheny. se18-3t

BUSINESS NIGHT SCHOOL.—Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Penmanship, &c., taught as practiced in business by a practical accountant and expert penman. Central High School, opposite the postoffice. Open from 7 to 9 P. M. Terms for a full course of three months, $10, payable in advance. Evening writing, wedding and visiting cards of plain and ornamental writing done to order. Call at rooms, or address C. C. SMITH, A.M., Sole Principal. Gentlemen already qualified as bookkeepers, can be benefited at Smith's College, both day or at B. A. Fahnestock, Son & Co.'s. se19-2t

ROSS OIL COMPANY.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Ross Oil Co., held at Library room, No. 4 Fifth street, the object of the company was, by a unanimous vote of all present, increased to 25,000 shares. Stockholders will please take notice and call and take out their pro rata shares of the new stock, as it is necessary to have funds immediately to carry on the work on hand. By order of the Board. ROBT. WRAY, Jr., Secretary.
se 19-3t

MANUFACTURING SITE FOR SALE.

A splendid site for manufacturing purposes, suitable for a rolling mill, glass house, or other business requiring easy access by railroads and water conveniences, situated on the Monongahela River and extending back to Pittsburgh and Carrollsville Railroad, with a river front of 280 feet, immediately adjoining the Pennsylvania forge of Emerson, Preston & Co., and will be sold on favorable terms. Title perfect. For further inquire of THOS. MOORE, 116 Water st. se19-1w

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY CO., PA., PITTSBURGH, September 18, 1865.

TO PHOLSTERS--SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 23d instant, for FIFTY DOZEN CANE CHAIRS for the use of the county jail, according to samples which can be seen on application.

By direction of Committee on Board of Inspectors.

HENRY LAMBERT,
se19-4t Controller.

OAKLAND PARK, September 18, 1865.

NOTICE.

TO HORSEMEN, OR TO THOSE WHO WISH TO PURCHASE.

Good horses for saddle or harness always on hand, and of the very best blood, for sale. Call and see for yourselves.

se19-1f H. B. VANVOORHIS.

MIAMI MEDICAL COLLEGE,
OF CINCINNATI.

The sixth regular course of lectures to this school will commence on the 1st of November, 1865, with preliminary lectures and clinics throughout October. Clinical lectures at the Commercial Hospital during the winter. Faculty—George Mendenhall, M. D., Obstetrics; R. E. Richardson, M. D., Diseases of Women and Children; John A. Murphy, M. D., Theory and practice of Medicine; H. Hill, M. D., Anatomy; W. H. Mussey, M. D., Operative Surgery and Surgical Pathology; J. F. Judkins, M. D., Special Pathology; Wm. Clendenin, M. D., Military Surgery, Surgical Anatomy, &c.; E. Williams, M. D., Ophthalmology and Aural Surgery; C. B. Chapman, M. D., Chemistry; R. B. Stevens, M. D., Materia Medica, &c.; W. H. Taylor, M. D., Physiology, &c. W. T. Brown, M. D., Demonstrator; C. P. Wilson, M. D., Prosector to Surgery; S. P. Bonner, M. D., Pro tem. Curator. Fees—Now in charge for Professors' tickets; matriculation fee, $15; demonstrator, $5; hospital, $5; graduation fee, $25. College edifice contiguous to Commercial Hospital and seventh. GEORGE MENDENHALL, M. D., Dean.
197 Fourth street.

EDWARD B. STEVENS, M. D., Secretary.
se19-3t 319 Elm street.

NEW BOOKS,
—AT—
KAY & COMPANY'S,
55 Wood Street.

I.—THE PIONEERS OF FRANCE IN THE NEW WORLD. By Francis Parkman, author of the "History of the Conspiracy of Pontiac." One volume, 8 vo. $2 50.

II.—THE LIFE AND SPEECHES OF ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States. Edited by Frank Moore. One volume, 8 vo. $2 50.

III.—TENNYSON'S POEMS. The Farringford edition. Two volumes, with 4 fine steel engravings, beautifully printed, on tinted paper. Price $5.

IV.—MITCHELL'S NEW MODERN GEOGRAPHY. Physical, Political and Descriptive, accompanied by a new atlas of 44 copper plate maps, and illustrated by 200 engravings. Price $2 50.

V.—VAMBERG'S CENTRAL ASIA. Travels in Central Asia. Being the account of a journey from Teheren across the Turkoman Desert, on the eastern shore of the Caspian to Khiva, Bokhara and Samarcund, performed in the year 1863. Illustrated with maps and wood-cuts. Price $3 75. se19

CHARMS
THAT ARE REALLY BEAUTIFUL.
WASHINGTON AND LINCOLN
MEDALLION,
MOUNTED UP IN FINE GOLD,

Making one of the most beautiful watch charms that has ever been made. For sale by the agents,

DUNSEATH & CO.,
56 Fifth Street.
se19

TREES, VINES, &c.
Our fall catalogue of
Fruit and Ornamental Trees,
EVERGREENS, GRAPE VINES, GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS, &c., is ready, and will be mailed to all who apply. Address JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,
se9-2taw2m Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHARLES DUFFIELDS,
BEST SUGAR-CURED HAMS,
In store and for sale by
COOK BROS. & CO.,
by28 No. 12 Smithfield street.

LIME—200 brrrels Best White Lime for sale by J. B. CANFIELD
se8

EGGS.--7 BBLS. FRESH EGGS, for sale by GEORGE B. JONES & CO.,
my22 111 Water street.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The agent of the Scotch Emigration Company in Washington has succeeded in securing a twenty years' lease of upward of thirty thousand acres of bottom land on the James river below Richmond, which will be taken possession of about the last of October, by a colony of three hundred Scottish agriculturalists. They will make market gardening a speciality.

An English paper says that the quantity of coal annually raised in Great Britain is rapidly approaching the enormous amount of 100,000,000 tons. According to the last return of the inspectors of coal mines, the quantity raised in the year 1864 was 95,122,919 tons. It adds that this quantity exceeds the productions of all the world beside, excepting, perhaps, China.

The Charleston *News* says that seven hundred thousand people of South Carolina are the poorest in the world. In some parts of the South the work of devastation has been so thorough and wide-spread that we are asserted, unless liberal responses are made to the appeals which are coming forward for charity, there will be death from starvation in proportion to the present suffering from famine. If there are now many manifestations of a factious or disloyal spirit, they emanate from knaves or fools who cannot be considered in any sense representative men. It is are every way minding, the military power can take care of them. But we may well give little heed to them so long as the leaders who gave us so much trouble are prominent in the work of conciliation, of cultivating good will, of advising submission to authority, of restoring confidence, of burying animosity, of resuming peaceful pursuits and of recovering from their exhaustion. Every large manufacturers are already setting a noble example of energy and industry. Instead of striving to grasp the emblems of political power, or party elevation, they are subdividing their sales and leasing them out to former bondmen. The degradation once associated in the Southern mind with labor is passing away, and from the germ thus implanted we may anticipate the happiest result.

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS.
At 25 Cents,
GOOD DARK PRINTS.
At 25 Cents,
GOOD DELAINES.
At 35 Cents,
BEST DARK DELAINES.
At 25 Cents,
BLEACHED MUSLIN.
At 40 Cents,
IRISH LINEN.
At 87 Cents,
PRINTED FRENCH MERINOS.
At 81 00,
PLAIN FRENCH MERINOS.

BLANKETS, FLANNELS, DIAPERS,
TICKINGS, SHIRT FRONTS, HATS,
RIBBONS, FLOWERS, Etc., Etc.,

JUST OPENED
—AT—
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY,
Above the Market.
se19

THREE CASES
English Chintzes,
At 31 cents per yard.

40 Dozen Extra Balmorals,
$2 12½ each.

HEAVY LINEN SHEETING,
50 Cents ₱ Yard,

BLANKETS AND FLANNELS
Very cheap.

HEAVY BLACK SILKS, $1 50 ₱ YARD.
FRENCH REPS, MERINOS, MOHAIRS, all wool.
DELAINES AND DRESS GOODS,
Selling Low,
AT
GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,
92
MARKET STREET.

On hand, the celebrated Swans' Down
COTTON BATTING, FOR COMFORTS.
se19

JOSEPH DORNE & CO.,
OFFER
Special Inducements to Buyers,
—IN—
EMBROIDERIES AND LACE GOODS;
WHITE GOODS AND RUFFLINGS;
HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS;
HANDKERCHIEFS AND COLLARS;
RIBBONS AND BONNET SILKS;
MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS;
CRAPES, FRAMES, RUCHES;
FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS;
TARLETANS AND MALINES;
FEATHERS AND PLUMES;
BEAD ORNAMENTS AND SETS;
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS;
SILK AND BEAD BUTTONS;
GENTS' AND LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS;
ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS; BALMORAL SKIRTS;
CORSET AND HOOP SKIRTS;
HOSIERY AND GLOVES; YARNS;
WORSTEDS, and a general assortment of
Fancy Goods and Notions.

Their Wholesale rooms will be found well supplied with all the desirable goods in their line. Buying exclusively for cash, we purchase cheap and
OFFER BARGAINS
—AT—
77 and 79 Market street.
se22

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS HOUSE
WILSON, CARR & CO.,
94 Wood street.

The attention of the trade is invited to the superior stock, always to be found on hand, equal in extent to that of many
EASTERN HOUSES,
And surpassed by none in the West, among which may be found
PRINTS,
DRESS GOODS,
ALPACAS,
COBURGS,
BLACK SILKS
WOOL DE LAINES,
AMERICAN DE LAINES,
LADIES' CLOTHS,
FRENCH CLOTHS,
FANCY CASSIMERES,
BLACK DOESKINS,
TRICOTS,
ALL WOOL TWEEDS,
COTTONADES,
DENIMS,
KENTUCKY JEANS,
TWEEDS,
ERMINES,
SATTINETS,
Also a full line of
DOMESTIC GOODS.

All goods bought for cash and sold at a small advance.
Jul9-tf

J. A. W. ILSON..... J. W. CARR..... D. M'CANDLESS
WILSON, CARR & CO.,
(Late Wilson, Payne & Co.,)
Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods,
94 WOOD STREET.
Third House above Diamond Alley.
se23 PITTSBURGH

COPYING PRESSES,
FRENCH COPYING INK,
TIME BOOKS,
CHECK BOOKS,
ADAMS' EXPRESS RECEIPT BOOKS,
DRAY BOOKS,
BLANK BOOKS, and
STATIONERY,
For sale by
MYERS, SCHOYER & CO.,
se19-1t 39 FIFTH STREET.

BEEF AND STOCK CATTLE
AT AUCTION.

OFFICE, DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, } WASHINGTON, D. C., September 14, 1865. }

Will be offered at public auction, at the Government Cattle Yard, in Alexandria, Va., on THURSDAY, the 28th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., about 1,500 head of beef and stock cattle.

Conditions of sale made known before the sale.

Terms, cash in Government funds.

se18-16t Major and C. S., U. S. A.

FINE DOUBLE BARL'D SHOT GUNS—Made by Wesley Richards, W. Greener, Moore & Harris, and other celebrated makers, just received and for sale by
JAMES BOWN,
jy6 135 Wood street.

WANTED.

Advertisements appearing under this head will be charged ten cents per line. No advertisement will be inserted for less than forty cents.

WANTED---A Furnished Room, with or without board, in a private house where there are but few boarders. Address E. S., at this office. se19-2t

WANTED--- Immediately--- Energetic men, who wish to engage in a light and pleasant, legitimate business, which will pay from $25 to $50 every day, by a small investment to commence with of from $100 to $300. EVANS & BLOSS, 67 Fourth street, next door to Mechanics' Bank. se19-3t

WANTED—A Situation—A Good Baker of Cakes and everything pertaining to whatever is connected with a bakery. Inquire at the Sherman House, 31 Second street, or address J. B. H., Commercial office. se19-2t

WANTED--To Rent, a House of 6 or 7 rooms, in Birmingham or Allegheny, for which a liberal rent will be paid. Address Box 1172, Pittsburgh P. O. se19-3t

WANTED--House A Good Dwelling for a good tenant wanted. Allegheny preferred. Address X., Commercial office. se19-tf

WANTED--$150 per Month--Local and Traveling Agents wanted to sell the $20 improved家庭 Knitting Machine. This machine is the best and most popular of those now in the market, and the sales are immense. Liberal commissions allowed, or which the above, and even larger sums can easily be realized. Send for circulars. Address M. L. JOHNSON & CO., P. O. Box 1195, Harrisburgh, Pa. se9-13m

WANTED—Agents—In every township in Pennsylvania, to canvass for the CAMPAIGNS AND GENERALS, by Hon. J. T. Headley, author of "Washington and his Generals," &c., containing portraits and biographies of fourteen Generals of the Union army, including graphic descriptions of battles, sieges, adventures, &c., with numerous steel portraits and battle scenes. Send only by agents. To all seeking profitable employ means, a rare chance is offered to make money. Territory limited. Address at once, with stamp, R. B. TREAT & CO., Publishers, 130 Grand street, New York. se9-6t

ATTORNEYS.

NOTICE.
ALEX. B. RIGGS,
NASHVILLE, TENN.,
Attorney at Law,

The Daily Commercial

PROTECTION.

A Few Exhaustive Facts---Interesting Letter from Henry C. Carey.

PHILADELPHIA, August —, 1865.

DEAR SIR: Being in England shortly before the outbreak of secession, I had a long conversation with an eminent economist, in the course of which he was told that in default of the establishment of a commercial policy looking to the creation of a domestic market for the produce of our farms, we had nothing but utter ruin to look for in the future. "I regret to hear it," was his reply, "for we have now become *so strong* that we cannot again permit you to have protection. It cannot and will not be done." So far he was perfectly right. More than a dozen years of British free trade having then so far enfeebled the nation at large, while strengthening British traders and their Southern allies, as to render it nearly if not quite impossible that any change in the direction of a national system could ever again be obtained. Twice before, in 1828 and 1842, had such changes been effected, bringing with them universal prosperity; and yet, in neither case had they been permitted to be maintained for so much as even half a dozen years. Now, in 1859, we had been for more than a decade in possession of the California mines, and during all that time had been pouring nearly their whole product into the laps of the two great manufacturing nations of Europe—France and England—whose annual sales to us of food in the forms of cloth and iron were counting by hundreds of millions of dollars, while their annual purchases from us of wheat, flour, corn, pork, hams, bacon and timber were then but little more than ten millions. This was but fifteen cents per head of a population that was thus being rapidly enriched, while our laborers and mechanics were being reduced to beggary, and our farmers forced to using their corn for fuel because unable to obtain for it even as much as a single dime per bushel. Those of our neighbors who may take the trouble to study these facts will have but little trouble in understanding how it was that our Southern *friends* became so greatly strengthened as to induce them so blindly to rush upon secession.

Most fortunate was it for the nation at large that they should have risked the perpetration of that act of folly, followed as it was by the abolition of so many Southern Senators, as enabled the North to seize the reins and enter once again upon the direction of the machine of government. Forthwith protection became once again the law of the land, and to the *national* system then established it is due that we have now again approached to something like a real independence—since the passage of the great tariff act of March, 1861. We have paid heavily, both in property and life, for the freedom thus obtained; and yet, great as has been the appearance of sacrifice at the North, and real one at the South, the nation, as a whole, is richer than it had ever been before; while numbers of our people and the general prosperity are increasing at a rate such as until now was not been known. In the whole range of history there is no example of national freedom having been so cheaply purchased.

To the system then established we have been indebted for the power successfully to make the war that has just now closed—a war of proportions so gigantic as to have astonished the world at large. To it, if it shall continue to be maintained, we shall be indebted for power to take among the nations the place to which the numbers of our people, their universal intelligence, and the wonderful amount of our national resources so well entitle us. Shall it be maintained? Shall protection be made so efficient as to free us from dependence upon those distant markets in which for the two past years, as a consequence of their own productive harvests, food has been a drug, and bread has been supplied at prices lower than have been known within the memory of living man? Can our farmers now at last be brought to see that protection nominally granted to the miner of coal, the smelter of ore, and the weaver of cloth, is really protection to the producers of food and of wool? To these questions there could, as I think, be but one reply, and that in the affirmative, could they but be induced to study carefully the history of the past half century which I propose now to give, as follows:

Fifty years since, the second war with Great Britain came to a close, leaving our people well provided with mills and furnaces, all of which were actively engaged in making demand for labor and for raw materials of every kind. Money was then abundant, and the public debt was trivial in amount.

Two years later we entered upon the British free trade system, and at once all was changed. Mills and furnaces were closed; labor ceased to be in demand; and our poor-houses were everywhere filled. Money becoming scarce, and interest high, land declined to a third of its previous price. Banks stopped payment. The Sheriff everywhere was found in full demand for all his time, and mortgages entered everywhere into possession. The rich were made richer, but the farmer and the mechanic, and all but the very rich, were ruined. Trivial as were the expenses of the Government, the Treasury could not meet them. Such was the state of things that induced General Jackson to ask the question, "Where has the American farmer a market for his surplus produce?" The answer the re to, as given by himself, is so applicable to the present time that I give the paper to be read, daily and weekly, by every farmer and planter throughout the whole range of these United States:

"Except for cotton, he has neither a foreign nor a home market. Does not this clearly prove, when there is no market either at home or abroad, that there is too much labor employed in agriculture, and that the channels of labor should be multiplied? Common sense at once points out the remedy. Draw from agriculture the superabundant labor, employ it in mechanism and manufactures, thereby creating a home market for your breadstuffs, and distributing labor to a most profitable account, and benefits to the country will result. Take from agriculture in the United States six hundred thousand men, women and children, and you at once give a home market for more breadstuffs than all Europe now furnishes us. In short, sir, we have been too long subject to the policy of the British merchants. It is time we should become a little more Americanized, and, instead of feeding the paupers and landlords of Europe, feed our own, or else in a short time, by continuing our present policy, we shall become paupers ourselves."

To the state of things here described were we, in 1828, indebted for the first thoroughly national tariff. Almost from the moment of its passage, activity and life took the place of the palsy that previously had existed. Furnaces and mills were built; labor came into demand; immigration increased, and so large became the demand for the products of the farm that our markets scarcely felt the effect of changes in that of England; the public revenue so rapidly increased that it became necessary to exempt from duty tea, coffee, and many other articles; and the public debt was finally extinguished.

The history of the world to that hour presents no case of prosperity so universal as that which here existed at the date of the repeal of the great national tariff of 1828. Had it been maintained in existence we should now have possession war, and all this bourthe South would exhibit a state of society in which the land owners had become rich while their slaves had been gradually becoming free, with profit to themselves, to their owners, and to the nation at large. It was, however, repealed in 1835, and the repeal was followed by a succession of British free trade crises, the whole ending in 1842 in a state of things directly the reverse of that above described. Mills and furnaces were closed; mechanics were starving; money was scarce and dear; land had fallen to half its previous prices; the sheriff was everywhere at work; banks were in a state of suspension; States repudiated payment of their debts; the Treasury was unable to borrow a dollar, except at a high rate of interest; and bankruptcy among merchants and traders was so universal that Congress found itself compelled

Again, and for the third time, protection was restored by the passage of the Tariff Act of 1842. Under it, in less than five years, the production of iron rose from three hundred thousand tons to eight hundred thousand tons; and so universal was the prosperity that, large as was the increase, it was wholly insufficient to meet the great demand. Mines were everywhere being sunk. Labor was in great demand, and wages were high, as a consequence of which immigration speedily trebled in its amount. Money was abundant and cheap, and the sheriff found but little to do. Public and private revenues were great beyond all previous precedent, and throughout the land there reigned a prosperity more universal than had, in the whole history of the world, ever before been known.

Once more, in 1846, however, did the serpent—properly represented on this occasion by British free traders—make his way into Paradise, and now a dozen years elapsed, in the course of which, notwithstanding the discovery of California mines, money commanded a rate of interest, higher, as I believe, than had ever been known in the country for so long a period of time. British iron and cloth came in and gold went out, and with each successive day the dependence of our farmers on foreign markets became more complete. With 1857 came the culmination of the ruin in which merchants and manufacturers being ruined; banks being compelled to suspend payment; and the treasury being reduced to a condition of bankruptcy, nearly approaching that which existed at the close of the free trade periods, commencing in 1817 and 1834. In the three years that followed, labor was very lowest in excess; wages were low; immigration fell below the point at which it had stood twenty years before; the home market for food diminished, and the foreign one proved so utterly worthless that the whole export to all the manufacturing nations of Europe, as I have already stated, amounted to but little more than $10,000,000.

The rebellion came, finding our people unemployed, public and private revenues declining, the Treasury empty, and the public credit greatly impaired. With it, however, came the power once again, and for the fourth time, to obtain protection for the men who had food and labor for which they needed to obtain a market. That protection has now endured for but little more than four years, and yet, so marvellous have been the effects, that while it has enabled us to give to the Government nearly four thousand millions of dollars, it has so largely added to the value of land and labor that, notwithstanding the destruction of property at the South, the nation, as a whole, is this day almost twice as rich as it ever was before.

The history of the half century that I have thus reviewed may now more briefly thus be stated:

Protection, as established in 1789, 1828, and 1842, gave, as that of 1861 is ready to give, to its free trade successor: Great demand for labor, Wages high and money low and cheap. Public and private revenues large, mines small and steadily increasing, and daily decreasing. Immigration great and daily increasing. Public and private property great beyond all previous precedent, versal. Growing national independence.

British free trade, as established in 1815, 1832, and 1857, gave, as that of 1846 and 1857, be ready to give, to its free trade successor: Great demand for labor, Wages high and money low and cheap. Public and private revenues small and steadily decreasing. Immigration declining. Public and private property great beyond bankruptcy nearly universal. Growing national dependence.

Such is the history of the past. Let our farmers study it, and they will, as I think, understand the causes of the prosperity of the present. That done, let them determine for themselves whether to go forward in the direction of individual and national independence, or in that of growing dependence, both national and individual.

Wishing you much success in your patriotic efforts, I remain,

Very truly, yours,

HENRY C. CAREY.

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AS the medical men and the press recommend DR. STRICKLAND'S ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE as the only certain remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery. It is a combination of Astringents, Absorbents, Stimulants and Carminatives, and is warranted to effect a cure after all other means have failed.

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DR. STRICKLAND'S PILE REMEDY has cured thousands of the worst cases of Blind and Bleeding Piles. It gives immediate relief, and effects a permanent cure. Try it directly. It is warranted to cure.

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We can recommend those suffering with loss of appetite, Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors. It strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

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The combination of ingredients in these Pills is the result of long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and cannot do harm to the most delicate; certain in correcting all irregularities. Painful Menstruations, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, sedative, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, hysterics, fatigue, pain in the back and limbs, &c., disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature.

Dr. CHEESEMAN'S Pills was the commencement of a new era in the treatment of irregularities and obstructions which have consigned so many to a premature grave. No female can enjoy good health unless she is regular, and whenever an obstruction takes place the general health begins to decline. These pills are safe, and prepared so as ever to be followed with immediate and persistent success. Don't be deceived. Take this advertisement to your druggist, and tell him that you want one of the most reliable female medicine in the world, which is comprised in these Pills.

Dr. CHEESEMAN'S Pills have been a Standard Remedy for over thirty years, and are the most effectual one ever known for all complaints peculiar to females. To all classes they are invaluable, inducing with certainty periodical regularity. They are known to Governesses, who have used them at different periods throughout the country, having the sanction of some of the most eminent Physicians in America.

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se15-1m&aw

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The undersigned offers for sale an oil well, with two acres of land, on Little Beaver, near Smith's Ferry. The well has been flowing over four years. There is room for two more wells. Will be sold very low, as the owners have not time to attend to it.

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The one (divided or undivided) half of a lease of 300 acres on Whiteley, with engine, &c., on the premises, and put in order for operation. Royalty, one-eighth. For further information address the subscriber, at Greensboro, Greene county, Pa.; or in person at the Bingham & Free Well, Bailey Farm, Donald.

se15-1m J. C. BINGHAM.

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Of a very desirable grain and stock farm, situated in Sugar Creek township, Wayne county, Ohio, containing 162 acres, 120 of which are under good cultivation, balance in choice timber. The improvements are a good two-story frame dwelling house, with ten rooms, recently refitted; frame barn, and other outbuildings, with spring of running water at the door; large bank barn, carriage house, sheep stables, and all the necessary buildings; an orchard of choice fruit in bearing condition. This farm is well worthy the attention of any one in quest or a choice farm. The location is excellent, 2½ miles from Fairview, a station on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and within one mile of Smithfield, a new country village, where there is a daily mail. Churches, stores and mills all within fifteen minutes drive of the farm. Will sell on accommodating terms. Address the undersigned.

A. K. MYLIN,
se6-1m Dalton, Wayne county, Ohio.

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Thirty-six acres on West Hickory Creek, 1¼ miles from two flowing wells.

Also, three other tracts of land on West Hickory Creek, near Tideoute, three-fourths of a mile from two flowing wells, containing respectively, about 45, 18 and 20 acres. Trees down, shares to suit purchaser. There are several wells being bored on neighboring tracts, with good shows of gas and oil.

Also, the undivided one-half interest in 42 acres of land, (part of Wm. McKinney's farm,) situate between Pithole Creek and Hollander's Run, one-half mile from the Homestead Island Well, and in front of the best on Pithole. This tract is sufficient for over 500 wells. Parties may propose to lease it to operators for half the oil, and a bonus, and the purchaser becomes owner of the one-twentieth of the land interest in all wells put down.

Individuals and companies desiring to purchase oil lands in fee, are invited to examine our property. We will sell at reasonable rates.

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Tideoute, Warren county, Pa.
September 7, 1865. se15-1w

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Ninety acres of land on Pithole Creek, 3 miles above the Homestead Well, and one mile from Newsburg; it is part of tract No. 179, Allegheny township, Venango county, Pa. It lies well for boring; is considered good territory, and will be divided into lots to suit purchasers. Price low.

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Offers it for sale at great inducements. Oil developments now in progress. Situated on Indian Creek, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

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The fine iron-front, three-story warehouse, 24:90 feet, No. 24 Wood street, now occupied by Messrs. Fleming Brothers; also, the warehouse, No. 120 Wood street, near Fifth, now occupied by Messrs. THOS. B. UPDIKE, Manchester Savings Bank.

au9-tf

OIL LANDS FOR SALE.

Several valuable tracts of OIL TERRITORY, bordering on the Kanawha river, West Virginia, are offered for sale by the undersigned. For information, apply to Messrs. Dilworth, Porter & Co., or in person at Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. M. COFFEETE,
au4-tf Attorney at Law.

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A valuable piece of Property situate on Virgin alley, between Smithfield and Grant streets, the alley being 58 feet front on Virgin alley, running back 115 feet towards each street, on which there are erected four-BRICK DWELLINGS, all of which are in good tenantable condition. For further particulars inquire of

J. D. SCULLY,
42 Fifth street.
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500 ACRES OF COAL
FOR SALE.
ON THE
THIRD POOL, MONONGAHELA RIVER,
With about One Hundred Acres of Coal Opened.
JAMES O'HARA,
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AT REDUCED PRICES,
7 by 20 inches OIL ENGINES, full 12 horse power, with bellers, the long 32 inches diameter by
M. DARRAGH & CO.,
Engine builders and oil tool manufacturers, Allegheny, Beaver County, Pennsylvania. my4

COAL LANDS FOR SALE.

The subscriber, at Florence, Washington county, Pa., has for sale 1,500 acres of FARM LAND, including about 160 acres say 100 acres cleared, with a small TENANT HOUSE and FRAME STABLE; also a good Log Stable and Corn Crib. The land is rolling and heavily timbered. About three-fourths of the Farm is underlaid with an excellent strata of COAL, of from 5 to 6 feet in thickness, which is now opened in several places and used on the Farm. It has on it any quantity of the best of building Stone, and with never-failing springs. It lies near the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, say within 30 or 40 rods of it, rather less, and is 20 miles by the Railroad from Pittsburgh, and about 13 from Steubenville. For particulars we would refer to WM. McCREERY, Esq., Pittsburgh, to whom inquiry on the ground may be answered at Florence.

S. LIVINGSTON.
au31-tf

FOR SALE----FOR SALE ---FOR SALE.—The well known Neeley's Run Improved Farm, of about 100 acres, under high state of cultivation which has been divided into lots containing from 2 to 12 acres each, and will be sold as a whole or in parcels, to suit purchasers. The improvements are a two story frame dwelling, a barn and stone springhouse, all in good order. The property is situated in Allegheny county. There is also a choice variety of fruit, consisting of apples, peaches, pears, plums, cherries, &c. For terms, &c., apply at the Real Estate Insurance Office of

G. S. BATES,
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BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN LOTS
FOR SALE.—A portion of the estate of JOHN HERRON, deceased, situate on the Ohio river, has been laid out in lots of various sizes, from one-half to one acre each, and will be offered at public sale on the premises, on Saturday, the 23d day of September, at 10 o'clock A. M., if not sooner disposed of at private sale. This property is in one of the most eligible locations around the city. The air being pure, free from the smoke and soot arising from the manufactories, renders it a most desirable location naturally healthy, and having extended views of the river and surrounding country, makes the property more desirable. Being but 2 miles from the Court House, via Wylie street, having a good road, it can be reached in a pleasant drive in a few minutes, or a drive of fifteen minutes. There is also on the property a Passenger Car Station, making it convenient for persons doing business in the city. Cars passing to and from the city throughout the day. Lots will be sold singly or in numbers. The plan of lots and prices can be seen at the office of

W. C. AUGHINBAUGH,
jn5-tf Attorney, NO. 87 Diamond st., Pittsburgh.

OIL LEASES FOR SALE NOW IS the time to negotiate for well selected tracts from 2 to 99 years, which have been leased at different periods to land owner, with first-class derricks erected thereon, some of which are within a short distance of good flowing wells. Said tracts are located on all the most prominent runs tributaries of Dunkard Creek. Three leases will be sold cash or for cash and notes, payable in favorable terms. Address J. SHELDON MALLARY, Greensboro, Greene co., Pa. se2-lawsm

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.—For sale, that beautiful Homestead, of the late Colonel WILLIAM H. KEMPTON, Allegheny, containing 187 acres, a large portion rich river bottom, with orchard, and the balance rich hill land heavily timbered, and the balance under cultivation. The improvements consist of a large and commodious BRICK MANSION HOUSE, a large Barn and Out-Houses, a never-failing Well, an Orchard of the best varieties of Fruit Trees, now in bearing. Also, two Tenant Houses, &c. This Farm lies upon the bank of the Monongahela River, thirteen miles from Pittsburg, and offers peculiar facilities for the Mining, Loading and Shipping of Coal, for building all kinds of Water Craft, for the lumber, firewood and agricultural products. Timber and other products of the land. The whole is offered for sale on most advantageous terms.

For further particulars apply to
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Esq.,
Of Dilworth, Porter & Co., or
THOS. J. KELLY, Esq.,
Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh.
my19tf

SALE OF FORFEITED STOCK.—There will be sold, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock A. M., on MONDAY, the 16th day of October, 1865, at public auction, at the office of the Treasurer, in the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., unless sooner redeemed by payment of assessment of one dollar per share, on the 2d day of May, 1865, with interest and charges thereon: 3,983 shares in the Medora Mining Company, said stock having been forfeited for non-payment of the assessment in manner referred to, according to the terms of the charter and by-laws of the company. Eastern stockholders may redeem their stock as above provided, by payment to F. K. Wormrath, Esq., transfer agent, 324 Walnut street, Philadelphia, at any time before the day of sale. Dated at Medora, PA., the 14th of October next, or to the Treasurer before the sale. By order of the Directors, JAMES M. COOPER, Secretary and Treasurer Medora Mining Company.

Pittsburgh, September 6, 1865. se6-toc16

DWELLING HOUSE AND TWO LOTS OF GROUND, in Allegheny City, for sale, front on Robinson street (near to Federal street) 50 feet, and extending back in depth 63 feet. The dwelling is of two stories, with high stone basement—9 rooms in all—large cellar. This property can be bought low. R. M. LAIN & CO.,
102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—

The splendid residence of the subscriber is offered for sale, situated at Oakland, on Craft avenue, within three minutes' walk of the Oakland Passenger Railway, making it very accessible to the city. The house is finished throughout in the very best style, including all the modern improvements. No pains or expense has been spared in making it an elegant home. The grounds are handsomely laid out, containing five acres, with the choicest variety of fruit trees, small fruits, shrubbery and flowers, with a well finished brick stable, with carriage house and out-houses combined, and two wells of good water, large cistern, and large reservoir of soft water which supplies the house with hot and cold water. The above is worthy the attention of any one wishing a desirable home in a good neighborhood. For further particulars, inquire on the premises, or of CHAS. S. BISSELL, No. 235 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. se9-2w

FOR SALE OR RENT.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
TO BE SOLD
October 10, 1865.

Pursuant to the authority vested in us by resolutions adopted at a meeting of the stockholders of the Belmont Iron Works Company, held on the 23d day of August, 1865, the undersigned, agents on behalf of said corporation,

Will Sell at Auction,

At the front door of the Court House, in the city of Wheeling, on

Tuesday, the 10th day of October, 1865,

Commencing the sale at 10 o'clock A. M., all that valuable real estate and appurtenances in the Sixth Ward of said city, known as the

BELMONT IRON WORKS
AND NAIL FACTORY,

The capacity of which is 4,000 kegs per week.

The character of this establishment and its manufactures is too well known to need any comment. It is bounded as follows, viz: West by the Ohio River, north by Division street east by Main street, and south by the property of Messrs. Caldwell & Lancaster.

ALSO,

The coal mine in said ward, now worked by said corporation, and the railway connecting said mine and the rolling mill.

ALSO,

The real estate and coal property belonging to the said corporation in and adjoining South Wheeling, including that recently purchased of Dr. J. C. Campbell, and the choses in action connected therewith; and 21 town lots in Scott's addition to South Wheeling,

The Daily Commercial

CITY MA... TTERS.

...ONAL GAME.

...ve notice of the ... his in our ci... with or at bas... terest in it in its pri... ular out-door game ... may have some ... pend s... ISTORY OF THE ... ING EXercise ... ich is better known in this country as ... ...ion game, although it ... ...d English game of Rounders. ... has been so modified and im... in this country, as to almost de... the features of Rounders, beyond the ... k of the game. To play the old game ... only regarded as a pleasant pastime. But ... good Base Ball player requires readiness of ... h, great agility, quickness of mind and body that ... and many other faculties of a manly character. ... ark the man or nerve." It is, in fact, a game that ... any one may be proud to excel in. ... The history of Base Ball in this country commenced ... at a very early period, although it did not become a ... favorite game of amusement with the people generally ... ter until about 1856. Various Clubs were organized in ... New York and vicinity, and up to about 1858, the ... game was confined chiefly to those clubs. Clubs there- ... after were organized in the principal cities of the United ... until the game has now grown to be as popular at with ... our people as the game of "Cricket" is with our Eng- ... lish cousins. ... The National Association of Base Ball ... Players was formed in March, 1858, in New York city, ... the existence of which contributed largely to the inter- ... est of the game, and the formation of periodical ... and nationalizing an original game. No ... Base Ball Club can be admitted to representation in ... the National Association the character of whose mem- ... bers and standing of the club are not above reproach. ...

FORMING THE BASES.

The forming of the bases is done briefly described: Having determined on the point of the home base, measure from that point down the field one hundred and twenty-seven feet four inches, and the on1 will indicate the position of the second base; then take a cord one hundred and eighty feet long, fasten one end at the home base and the other at the second, then grasp it in the centre and extend it first to the right side, which will give the point of the first base; and third to the left, which will indicate the position of the third base. On a line from the home to the second base, and distant from the former forty-five feet, is the pitcher's first point, the second point being three feet further on the same line. Canvas bases are made in form of double thicknesses of heavy canvas, secured to small posts. The bat is round, not over two inches and a half in diameter, and is of any length to suit the striker. The ball is composed of India-rubber and yarn, covered with leather, and usually weighs five and three quarter ounces.

HOW THE GAME IS PLAYED.

Base ball is played by nine players on a side—one side taking the bat and the other the field. The latter occupy the following positions: Catcher, pitcher, first, second and third basemen, shirt stop, and right, left and centre fieldsmen. The side that wins the toss have the choice of taking the bat or the field, at their option. The batsman stands at the home base, on a line drawn through its centre, parallel to a line extending from first to third base, and extending three feet on each side of it. When he hits the ball, he starts for the first base, and is successful by player after player until three are put out, at which time the side occupying the field take their places at the bat, and in like manner play their innings. When the batsman succeeds in reaching the home base, untouched by the ball in the hands of an adversary, and after successively touching the first, second and third bases, he is entitled to score one run; and when he hits and sends the ball far enough to admit of his making the four bases before it is returned, he makes what is called a home run. Nine innings are played on each side, and the party making the greatest number of runs win the match.

THE ATLANTIC CLUB.

Was formed into a Base Ball organization in 1860. It numbers over three hundred members, embracing many of the prominent men of Philadelphia, among whom are four distinguished clergymen. Its object is the physical training and development of the young men of the city, together with the cultivation of those higher attributes, mental and moral education. Thos. Fitzgerald, editor of The Daily Commercial, is a Club, and is in attendance with them during their visit to our city. D. C. Moore and C. D. Bacon are the Vice Presidents. The club played in several first nine games during the year 1864. In five of the games played during that year they were victorious over three and defeated in one. The clubs over which they were victorious were the Camden, Keystone, Resolute and Nassau, but were defeated by the Atlantic. In the last they played five first class games in New York, in every one of which they were victorious, showing the thorough discipline and strict temperance of the players. The "Athletic" afterwards visited Washington City and Baltimore, where it played with the same success, gaining for itself the name of the "Champion Club of America. The Club has played twenty first class games this season, in each of which it has demonstrated its superiority.

THE MATCH YESTERDAY.

A short time since, the "Enterprise," "Lincoln" and "Allegheny" Base Ball clubs of this city, ranked the "Athletics" to pay them a visit and play a friendly match. The invitation was accepted by the latter, and on Sunday last, the party, composed of some twenty gentlemen with their ladies arrived in the city, and took rooms at the Monongahela House. The time fixed for the first match with the "Enterprise," was nine o'clock yesterday morning, but owing to the heavy rain which fell during the night and morning, the play was postponed until three o'clock in the afternoon, the hour set apart for the second contest with the "Lincoln" Club.

Accordingly at two o'clock the contesting parties, the "Athletics" and "Enterprise" repaired to the West Commons, in Allegheny, where seats sufficient to accommodate between three and four thousand persons had been erected, which were soon filled by ladies and gentlemen anxious to witness the manly and exciting sport. The ground, which blew chilly and raw from the west, and the muddy state of the ground detracted somewhat from the pleasure which was anticipated, and rendered the playing very difficult, nevertheless the crowd evinced a desire to remain content and see who were victors.

About half past two, the parties being ready to begin the play, Mr. Thomas M. Blair, of the Allegheny Club, was chosen umpire, R. W. Benson, scorer for the "Athletics," and E. Baird scorer for the "Enterprise." The players then took their stations, the "Athletics" at the bat and the "Enterprise" the field. Following is the result of the game:

ATHLETIC.	H.	L.	B.	ENTERPRISE	H.	L.	B.
Kitteleder, c.	2	4		7 Brocket, 2d b.	1	5	0
McBride, p.	4	5		5 Logan, c. f.	2	3	1
Beach, 2d b.	3	4		2 Fryatt, l. f.	1	3	1
Wilkins, s. s.	0	9		9 Peel, 3d b.	2	1	1
E. H. Gaskill, 3d b.	3	6		3 Jacobus, s. s.	2	2	1
Lischecker, 1st b.	2	8		2 Eslow, c. fi.	2	6	1
Hayhurst, c. f.	5	3		3 Kramer, p.	2	3	0
Lathrop, r. f.	2	1		1 Fritz, 1st b.	1	9	0
McCleary, r. f.	4	3		5 McKnight, r. f.	3	4	0
Total.	27	53		Total.	27	6	

RUNS MADE EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Athletic	1	25	8	1	8	6	2	0	3—48
Enterprise	1	1	0	1	0	3	0	0	0—6

As we have before stated, the unfavorable condition of the ground seriously interfered with the players, but notwithstanding, the large number of runs which exhibited in the highest degree their skill and activity, and were loudly applauded by the spectators. It would be only an attempt to discriminate between the different players where all were so proficient. The members of the "Athletic" Club are all young men, who have combined together for the purpose of recreation only, and although they had no idea or coping with their elder and more experienced, who are justly entitled to the championship, yet they evinced the highest ability, and will, no doubt, with a little more practice, will enable them to cope with the best Base Ball players in the country. About half past five o'clock the contest was finished, and the vast concourse of people quietly dispersed, all pleased with the afternoon's sport.

BANQUET IN THE EVENING.

About nine o'clock in the evening the members of the "Athletic" Club, by invitation from the united clubs of Allegheny City assembled at City Hall, where a splendid supper was prepared by Kinder Blair, who is well known for the handsome manner in which he serves up the edibles. There were about one hundred and fifty persons seated at the tables, all of whom appeared to enjoy the choice viands spread before them with a hearty gusto. After supper, A. S. Bell, Esq., who was chosen President of the meeting announced, that the "Enterprise" Club wished to present the "Athletics" with a ball, in testimony of their esteem. Hon. Robert McKnight made the presentation speech, in which he highly complimented the "Athletics" for their skillful playing and gentlemanly deportment. Col. Fitzgerald, of Philadelphia, President of the "Athletic" Club responded in a brief and feeling manner, after which the President, A. S. Bell, Esq., proceeded to read the following regular toasts:

First—The Keystone of our Federal Union: May she ever retain her position as the crowning support of the Federal Arch. Responded to by Mr. Riddle.

Second—The Quaker City, our Eastern Metropolis. Great and beautiful. Responded to by Col. Fitzgerald, of Philadelphia.

Third—Pittsburgh, not as she is, but as she shall be, imitating the example of Philadelphia. In Union there is strength." Responded to by A. S. Bell, Esq.

Fourth—Our National Field Game—Base Ball. May it become in American sports what cricket is to the English. Responded to by Wm. K. Jennings, of the Enterprise.

Five—The Father Land. Sacred to the memories. Sacred to their memories. Responded to by General Small, of Philadelphia.

Six—The Ladies—Absent but not forgotten. Objects of our affection; source of our happiness; spur of our ambition. Responded to by A. S. Bell, Esq.

Owing to the fatigues of the hour our reporter was unable to await the responses to the remainder of the regular toasts which were as follows:

Seven—Our contributions to the war—Great guns and small.

Eight—Agriculture, Mining, Manufactures and Commerce—Our great industrial interests.

Nine—Our Guests—Heroes, who in ancient times would have been awarded a triumph in every city; we award them one to night.

Ten—The Railroad and the Telegraph—Agents of progress and evidence of civilization.

Eleven—Petroleum, anthracite and bitumen—Our principal products.

Twelve—The "New Ironsides," as compared with the Old, illustrates the progress of the age.

Thirteen—The world developed body and the well cultivated mind make up the perfect man.

THE CONTESTS TO-DAY.

To-day two games will be played by the Athletic on the Allegheny commons, the first at nine o'clock A. M., with the "Lincoln" Club, and another in the afternoon with the "Allegheny." In the evening the "Athletic" Club will leave for Altoona to play a friendly game with the "Mountain" Club. We understand they will visit Williamsport during the State Fair, and give an exhibition of their skill in this, our great national game.

SOUTHERN PAPERS.—Mr. W. W. Foster, of Adams' Express Company, has our thanks for late Southern papers in advance of the mail.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXECUTORS' SALE—THE SUBSCRIBERS offer at private sale the following lands, in pursuance of the last will of John Kennedy, Esq., deceased, viz:

Two separate pieces of land on the south side of the Allegheny River in Collins township, one of which contains about 18 acres, with a brick dwelling, and a barn and stable, and other out-buildings, the former residence of the decedent; the other contains about 10 acres, without buildings, both have an extensive front on the river, and are well adapted for oil refineries, and will be sold together or separately.

Also, a tract of land in Indiana township, Allegheny county, containing 335 acres and allowance, (which will be sold together or in several parts,) lying on the east side of the Kittanning road, about 13 miles from Pittsburgh and 8 from Sharpsburg, adjoining lands of F. N.—P. Mechtenberg, Capt. Myers and Geesy, having thereon a small log dwelling house, two rooms, and hewed log barn. There are a number of apple and cherry trees in full bearing. About 100 acres is clear land, and the rest in good timber, chiefly white oak. The place is well supplied with springs of good water, and well adapted for a stock farm, or for cultivation. Persons wishing to purchase may apply to THOMAS B. KENNEDY, on the first named farm, or to the subscribers.

JAMES CAROTHERS, Wilkinsburg,
THOMAS DAVISON, East Liberty.
sep19 2taw4w4wtf Executors.

BOWERY SALOON, NO. 48 FIFTH STREET, next door to Theatre, Pittsburgh Pa.
sep7-1y J. S. WILLIAMS, Proprietor.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

J. M. TIERNAN, Pres't. | SAM. McCLEAN, Jr., V. P.
S. S. BRYAN, SECRETARY.

Meets Daily at 10½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS SEPT. 18, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Asked
United States 5-20's		107 75
United States 7-3/10's	99 00	99 62½
Gold	1 39	
Allegheny County 5's	72 50	
Allegheny City 6's	97 50	
Lawrence County 6's	41 00	75 00
Butler County 6's		87 50
Reading R. R. Insurance		28 00
Cash Insurance		60 00
Eureka	50 00	52 62½
Western	51 00	
Allegheny Valley R. R.	5 00	7 50
Gold National Bank		130 00
German National Bank	138 50	
Iron City National Bank	90 00	
National Bank of Commerce		125 00
Tradesmans		120 00
Allegheny and Pittsburgh Oil		6 00
Cherry Run and Pithole		90
Cherry Run and Pittsburgh		60
Central Bank		90 00
Murray		75
Oil Bank		6 25
Oil Creek and Cherry Run		1 25
Ohio Valley		2
Pittsburgh and Philadelphia		1 63
Pittsburgh and New York		60
Philadelphia, Lancaster & Cherry Run		1 15
Ross		80
Western Pennsylvania		1 25
Cuba Rock Run Oil		35
Coal Bluffs Mining		55
Franklin and Sandy Coal and Oil Co		55
Mackinaw		1 25
Jones, Berry Co		61 00
Baldwin	1 00	
Cincinnati and Pittsburgh		1 25

REPORT OF SALES.

63 Shares M. and M. National Bank 35 00
50 Shares Columbia 25 50

MONDAY, September 18—P. M.

The stock market here has not perceptibly recovered from the dullness which has characterized it for a fortnight or more. It is true that oil stocks have reached their minimum figure, holders mostly are awaiting a favorable turn when the fall activity in the crude oil market will enhance the value of the raw article, and a corresponding rise will follow in oil shares. This may be the case, but the rise will be very slight. Holders cannot now expect those sudden fluctuations in this class of securities induced by "strikes" or favorable locations of oil territory. The time has passed when stocks can be suddenly influenced by such causes. It is only by the slow process of experience of such companies that are prosecuting the business of boring without any such reference to the stock itself, but knowing that a constantly increasing production of oil to any company will ultimately secure it a good market for its stock. What most of the companies need to render their stocks brisk is *oil*. It is not the number of acres, or the standing of its officers, or the many prominent advantages which are set forth in the prospectuses of oil companies, but its producing wells that give value to the certificates of stock. And if we take the market value to day of nine-tenths of the local oil companies, they are rated higher than some of the most substantial securities.

—The Petroleum market being in a shaky condition it does not have the same unsettling influence on values as it did during the war. The feeling in trade and financial circles is becoming more like it was before the rebellion. The opening of the fall season in New York has been most auspicious, as regards the resumption of business with the South.

Gen. Grant's visit to our city, and the many prominent merchants and traders are here in great numbers, and they come prepared not only to make new purchases, but to pay off old debts, which they have largely on their debts contracted before the war. It was supposed that if they should ever make their appearance in the market again it would be to beg off from old indebtedness; but, on the contrary, they come with cash in hand, to pay off the old debts and to make new contracts. New Orleans, Savannah and Mobile are reported as likely to pay seventy-five cents on the dollar of their old obligations. Charleston forty, &c. The fact that this is done proves conclusively that, in spite of the rigid measures taken by the Federal government to drag all the treasure of the people into the war, they were only partially successful, and that large amounts of coin were *hoarded*, and are now for future contingencies.

At a natural consequence of this payment of old debts, Southern merchants will no doubt have no difficulty in obtaining all reasonable facilities for the renewal of their business. Most of their new purchases, however, are for cash.

The promptness with which the old commercial relations of the North and South have been continued, offers most favorable augury of the speedy restoration of peace and prosperity to the whole country. Commerce is the great civilizer, and if the South will do far more than bayonets or martial law toward obliterating all resentment between the two sections, and bring about a new era of kindly feeling and cordial co-operation, which, in consequence of slavery, we never yet have known.

—An interesting case, in which the "Atlas Oil Company," of Philadelphia, was involved, came up before an alderman in that city last week. Suit was brought by Austin Scott, Esq., against George H. Ashton, President; Fred. E. Swope, Treasurer; and T. R. Serrill, Ed. P. Harper, O. C. Hemzey, and John V. Barton, Directors of said Company, charging them "misdemeanor, being officers and directors of the Atlas Oil Company, and did, with intent to defraud, issue and publishing printed statements which they knew to be false, with intent to induce deponent and others to become shareholders in said Company, and with intent to deceive and defraud deponent and other shareholders." Several witnesses testified to having paid $2 50 per share for the stock, and to having received dividends, but as the stock has fallen to 25 cents per share they think there has been some misrepresentation. We presume that if the stock had advanced to $25, or even $5 per share the complainant would not have been much troubled about the "misrepresentations."

—It is reported that the Detroit Oil Company have had a reserve of one thousand barrels, and it is found to cover a portion of the Hyde & Egbert Farm, in which the Maple Shade Oil Company have an interest. The disputants will probably resort to litigation to settle their claims as to the title of this property.

—The traffic on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad during the first eight months of the present year compares with the gross receipts for the same period in 1861, as follows:

	1864.	1865.
January	$207,788	$319,711
February	207,041	347,618
March	226,783	429,315
April	206,500	406,955
May	214,679	440,422
June	314,931	521,474
July	350,524	590,523
August	406,076	738,927
Total	$2,127,713	$3,839,550
Increase this year		1,711,787

—The following figures show the comparative earnings of some of the railroads during the first week in September:

	1864.	1865.
Chicago and Rock Island	$20,853	$109,959
Michigan Southern	71,989	139,827
Great Western, of Canada	60,374	80,344
Racine and Miss. and N. Illinois	14,245	15,104
Toledo and Wabash	34,773	36,074
Chicago and Alton	72,976	104,273

The quantity of flour, wheat, corn and barley left at the water during the last week in September, in the years 1864 and 1865, was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Barley, bushels.
1864	29,500	672,000	15,000	5,000
1865	29,500	379,000	675,000	15,000
Dec	9,500	Dec. 83,200	Inc. 275,200	Inc. 10,000

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at this water from the commencement of navigation to the 7th September, inclusive, during the years 1864 and 1865, was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Barley, bushels.
1864	595,200	19,257,000	5,932,400	171,000
1865	421,100	9,055,000	7,729,000	180,700
Dec	174,100	Dec. 3,331,000	Inc. 1,792,000	Inc. 18,800

By reducing the wheat to flour, the quantity of the latter left at the tide water this year, compared with the corresponding period last year, shows a deficiency of 1,240,480 bbls flour.

Boston Wool Market.

September 16.—The market has ruled very firm, at advancing rates for all grades of this staple, though the transactions have not been quite up to the volume of last week. Manufacturers have large orders for winter goods yet to be filled, and though they have bought largely of wool, and the current consumption is such that they are not able to keep out of the market more than a week or two. The fine and medium wools are the extreme West, as well as the heavy fleeces of New York State, are being used up very rapidly; and though they still continue to come forward quite freely, they command much better rates than at the opening of the season. Prime XX grades of Richmond have thus far been almost the sole reliance of manufacturers of wool; but these are much reduced in stock, and, with the inferior qualities, will probably be sold up clean, long before the close of the season.

Fine domestic wool for the manufacture of Spring goods is now being inquired for, and will have to be used for actual consumption in large quantities. The supply of fine fleeces on the market are as yet very light. Pennsylvania and West Virginia staple has hardly made its appearance, and will not probably be forthcoming in the Eastern markets are capable of sustaining materially higher rates. This will happen when the exigencies of consumers are sufficiently pressing to warrant large and country operators in meeting the views of growers, who seem bound to have matters all their own way. Ohio wool is beginning to arrive quite freely, and is being worked up as fast as it can at current rates. The choice clips which have come to hand are held at full prices, and are worth 70@75c per lb for unwashed fleeces, and these rates they fully expect to realize.

One thing is quite certain, viz: that though the supply of domestic wool will be greater this season than last year, the requirements of our domestic manufactures will be relatively enhanced in a much greater ratio, owing to the reopening of Southern markets. Hence, with all the domestic staple made available, there will still be a deficiency of more than fifty million pounds to be supplied by imports under the present high tariff rates.—*Bulletin.*

Boston Grocery Market.

September 16.—Coffee—The market is quiet, but very firm for the better grades, which are in reduced stock and more wanted. Small sales of Rio, Laguayra and Domingo is nominal at 2@33c per pound for common and Cape.

Sugar—There is a fair consumptive demand for this commodity, both from refiners and the trade, and prices are well sustained. Sales of 2,200 boxes Cuba at 16½@16¾c; 1,000 hhds Muscovado at 15½@16c. Refined sugars are selling at 19½@20c.

Teas—The active demand mentioned in our last has continued this week, and we advance quotations again in Oolongs 2c per lb. Oolongs—Sales have been about 1,200 half chests at prices gradually hardening, closing at about 86@87c average above last week's rates. Talk with less offering. We quote inferior to common cargo at 78@87½; good, 88@91 05; fine to finest, $1 15@1 50. Japans—sales about 1,000 half chests at an advance of fully 5c over last week, including 200 inferior at 90c; 300 fair at $1 10, and 250 good at $1 18. Greens have been in fair demand, but with slightly declining in prices. Finest grades Moyune, Young Hysons and Gunpowders bring an advance of about 5c.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

Gloucester Fish Market.

For the week ending September 15th.

George's Codfish—In small supply and good demand. Selling quick at $8 25.

Mackerel—The past week has shown considerable activity, and there are but few in the market. Sales at $25 75, $26 and $26, for Bay 1's, 2's and 3's, with strong indications of an upward tendency. Shore are held at $22 and $15.

Trout, Halibut—Scarce and wanted at 15c.

Smoked do—14½c.

Oil—Active; sales at $1 10 ⅌ gall.—*Cape Ann Adv.*

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
TUESDAY, September 19th, 1865.

Business yesterday was not very active. This, however, is no new thing to most of our readers. The demand was principally local and for local purposes. The weather being unfavorable no doubt operated as a check on trade; besides, the receipts of produce were very light, on account of the unnavigable condition of the roads. Grain remains unsettled, with a fair demand for certain descriptions. Wheat—Holders were firm; sales were made at a wide range of figures. Corn has been very dull but is in more favor. Oats have assumed a leading position. Buyers were more numerous. Barley—The demand is steadily increasing; prices have, as yet, undergone no change. Flour was firm with with a steady local demand for home purposes, and some inquiry for export. The principal inquiry was for the better qualities. Bacon—The stock on the market has been reduced to a small amount. The supply, unless replenished, will soon be exhausted. Prices have been very high for some time, in fact, so high that a large portion of consumers were unable to purchase such a luxury as bacon had become; 30@35c per pound for ham does not have the proper attraction for purchasers of limited means; hence they have to do without. Groceries—The market rules firm, with a good demand for most descriptions. The late advance in sweets has been maintained. The supply on the market is not large. Cheese—The supply falls far short of the amount required to meet the wants of the home market; prices have an upward tendency. Butter—The market may be said to be without a supply; prices were irregular and steep. The warm weather no doubt prevented receipts from coming in. As a change has been inaugurated, we hopesoon to be able to announce an increase in the supply, as the new Fairmount Road—The market remains firm at the late advance. The supply on the market has been reduced to a small number of pigs. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

ASHES—The market remains firm with a better demand, particularly for pearls. Holders are asking a shade higher prices. The stock on the market is not large, which fact tends to strengthen the market.

APPLES &c.—The demand was quiet. Receipts about keep pace with the wants of the city trade. Among the sales were 70 bbls, prices ranging from $6 to $6 50 ⅌ bbl.

MIDDLINGS—Was in fair demand. Sales of 3 tons at $1 70@1 75 ⅌ cwt. Offer of description were unchanged.

EGGS—Continue very scarce, in fact, holders are enabled to obtain pretty much what they choose to demand. Sales of 5 bbls, prices ranging from 24@25c ⅌ dozen.

CHEESE—The supply falls far below the demand, hence the late advance was fully sustained. Among the sales were 25 boxes Factory at 19@20c. Sales of 30 boxes W. R. at 18½@19c. Sales of 15 boxes Goshen at 24@25c.

POTATOES.—The transactions in "Jersey sweet" for some time past have been active, with a liberal amount of transactions. Prices were unchanged, with sales of 60 bbls, in lots, at $5@5 50 ⅌ bbl. Other descriptions were in a moderate request.

GRAIN.—Was higher for. Wheat has again assumed a leading position. The demand was in excess of the receipts, and the latter to be obtained were bought up at full prices. Corn was in good request, and prices were higher. Oats were steady; the demand continues to improve; sales 50 bushels at 70c; 1 car for prime at 86c; sales 300 bushels, prime to choice, at 86c; sales 800 bushels, prime, at 87c. Barley—Sales 100 bushels new at $1 80; 1 car do at $1 85. Rye—Was in good request and firm. Sales of 200 bushels new at $1 40. Buckwheat—Sales 100 bushels at $1 50. Timothy seed—Sales 25 bbls No. 2, at $2 50. Flaxseed—Sales 100 bushels at $2 50.

LIME—We note sales to 25 bbls Eastern, @2 00@2 25 ⅌ bbl.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
Tuesday, September 19th, 1865.

Business in the oil trade was not very active yesterday. Holders in the interior are firm, hence we have no change to notice in prices. The stock on hand at present is very light, whilst the principal portion that arrives goes to fill previous contracts. The rates of Crude were governed principally by the gravity. Prime lots, free from sediment, were bought up at 40@42c per bbl, delivered; Lagunya 25c in gold. Cotton packages are dull and nominally closed from 42@45c. There are, however, parcels being delivered on contracts made some time since, below these figures. The river receipts were not large. From Oil City we learn that the market there was firm, with numerous purchasers. Among the arrivals are the Echo No. 3 and Reed's Run. The former is the property of Echo No. 2, Ida Rees, Advance and Urilda. The Belle was due, and may be found at the landing. Refined Oil—Was steady with a fair demand, the principal transactions being in bonded for future delivery. The difficulty of shipping operates against transactions. Our refiners have a large stock on hand, of them have made large sales for October, November and December delivery, hence they are not so anxious to effect sales as they would be if they were differently situated. Bonded—On the spot was held at 50@50½, free on board cars, October and November deliveries, 50@50½; December, 50@50½. Crude—Was not to be neglected. Prices were irregular without sufficient transactions to establish prices. Tar—Was dull. The nominal rates were $4 75@5 00 ⅌ barrel.

NAPTHA—This article appears to have been lost sight of, and we have heard of no transactions for some time. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice. The weather was unfavorable for outdoor transactions.

CRUDE OIL—The market was firm, with a fair demand. There was no trouble of disposing of certain grivities at the outside rates. Sales 500 bbls at 22c; parcels were reported at 21½c; 200 bbls at 22½c; 500 bbls at 23c, package included; 200 bbls at 22c, without packages; 300 do bulk at 21½c. Otherwise sales were made, but the terms were withheld.

REFINED OIL—Was in good demand, for future delivery. The following are the Brilliant brand as announced: Sales 2,000 bbls prompt and in bond to cover a portion of the Hyde & Egbert Farm, in which the Maple Shade Oil Company have an interest. The disputants will probably resort to litigation to settle their claims as to the title of this property.

—The traffic on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad during the first eight months of the present year compares with the gross receipts for the same period in 1861, as follows:

	1864.	1865.
January	$207,788	$319,711
February	207,041	347,618
March	226,783	429,315
April	206,500	406,955
May	214,679	440,422
June	314,931	521,474
July	350,524	590,523
August	406,076	738,927
Total	$2,127,713	$3,839,550
Increase this year		1,711,787

—The following figures show the comparative earnings of some of the railroads during the first week in September:

	1864.	1865.
Chicago and Rock Island	$20,853	$109,959
Michigan Southern	71,989	139,827
Great Western, of Canada	60,374	80,344
Racine and Miss. and N. Illinois	14,245	15,104
Toledo and Wabash	34,773	36,074
Chicago and Alton	72,976	104,273

The quantity of flour, wheat, corn and barley left at the water during the last week in September, in the years 1864 and 1865, was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Barley, bushels.
1864	29,500	672,000	15,000	5,000
1865	29,500	379,000	675,000	15,000
Dec	9,500	Dec. 83,200	Inc. 275,200	Inc. 10,000

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at this water from the commencement of navigation to the 7th September, inclusive, during the years 1864 and 1865, was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Barley, bushels.
1864	595,200	19,257,000	5,932,400	171,000
1865	421,100	9,055,000	7,729,000	180,700
Dec	174,100	Dec. 3,331,000	Inc. 1,792,000	Inc. 18,800

By reducing the wheat to flour, the quantity of the latter left at the tide water this year, compared with the corresponding period last year, shows a deficiency of 1,240,480 bbls flour.

Boston Wool Market.

September 16.—The market has ruled very firm, at advancing rates for all grades of this staple, though the transactions have not been quite up to the volume of last week. Manufacturers have large orders for winter goods yet to be filled, and though they have bought largely of wool, and the current consumption is such that they are not able to keep out of the market more than a week or two. The fine and medium wools are the extreme West, as well as the heavy fleeces of New York State, are being used up very rapidly; and though they still continue to come forward quite freely, they command much better rates than at the opening of the season. Prime XX grades of Richmond have thus far been almost the sole reliance of manufacturers of wool; but these are much reduced in stock, and, with the inferior qualities, will probably be sold up clean, long before the close of the season.

Fine domestic wool for the manufacture of Spring goods is now being inquired for, and will have to be used for actual consumption in large quantities. The supply of fine fleeces on the market are as yet very light. Pennsylvania and West Virginia staple has hardly made its appearance, and will not probably be forthcoming in the Eastern markets are capable of sustaining materially higher rates. This will happen when the exigencies of consumers are sufficiently pressing to warrant large and country operators in meeting the views of growers, who seem bound to have matters all their own way. Ohio wool is beginning to arrive quite freely, and is being worked up as fast as it can at current rates. The choice clips which have come to hand are held at full prices, and are worth 70@75c per lb for unwashed fleeces, and these rates they fully expect to realize.

One thing is quite certain, viz: that though the supply of domestic wool will be greater this season than last year, the requirements of our domestic manufactures will be relatively enhanced in a much greater ratio, owing to the reopening of Southern markets. Hence, with all the domestic staple made available, there will still be a deficiency of more than fifty million pounds to be supplied by imports under the present high tariff rates.—*Bulletin.*

Boston Grocery Market.

September 16.—Coffee—The market is quiet, but very firm for the better grades, which are in reduced stock and more wanted. Small sales of Rio, Laguayra and Domingo is nominal at 2@33c per pound for common and Cape.

Sugar—There is a fair consumptive demand for this commodity, both from refiners and the trade, and prices are well sustained. Sales of 2,200 boxes Cuba at 16½@16¾c; 1,000 hhds Muscovado at 15½@16c. Refined sugars are selling at 19½@20c.

Teas—The active demand mentioned in our last has continued this week, and we advance quotations again in Oolongs 2c per lb. Oolongs—Sales have been about 1,200 half chests at prices gradually hardening, closing at about 86@87c average above last week's rates. Talk with less offering. We quote inferior to common cargo at 78@87½; good, 88@91 05; fine to finest, $1 15@1 50. Japans—sales about 1,000 half chests at an advance of fully 5c over last week, including 200 inferior at 90c; 300 fair at $1 10, and 250 good at $1 18. Greens have been in fair demand, but with slightly declining in prices. Finest grades Moyune, Young Hysons and Gunpowders bring an advance of about 5c.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

Gloucester Fish Market.

For the week ending September 15th.

George's Codfish—In small supply and good demand. Selling quick at $8 25.

Mackerel—The past week has shown considerable activity, and there are but few in the market. Sales at $25 75, $26 and $26, for Bay 1's, 2's and 3's, with strong indications of an upward tendency. Shore are held at $22 and $15.

Trout, Halibut—Scarce and wanted at 15c.

Smoked do—14½c.

Oil—Active; sales at $1 10 ⅌ gall.—*Cape Ann Adv.*

New York Finance and Trade.

NEW YORK, September 18.

STOCKS.

The stock market continues inactive. The effort of Saturday to revive the drooping tone of business was successful only for that day. Dealings in railway shares were without much animation, although the market was generally firm. There is still a great lack of confidence, and the public are too much engaged in legitimate pursuits to speculate in railway shares at present. Governments are rather lower, under reduced quotations at London and the reports from Frankfort. There are no indications of important orders having come by the last steamer. There is confirmed demand for border state stocks, and higher prices are made throughout. Miscellaneous shares are strong. There is an advance in the Atlantic and Pacific road.

There is no speculative activity for

GOLD,

But the market is firmer on account of the liberal demand for export. Money continues easy.

PETROLEUM STOCKS

Firmer and more active to day. The Oil Creek Company report that they have opened a flowing well of 300 bbls, and have two wells going down on Bennehoff Run. This is the cause of activity in that stock. Sales Wilcox, 2,000; Maple Shade, 5,000; Cherry Run, 27; Oil Creek, 2,000; Excelsior, 1,12; Weaver, 1,5; Fee Simple, 2; Pithole, 2,000; Watson, 2,20; Island, 100; Buchanan Farm, 22; Webster, 1,63; Oil Creek, 2,30; Oil Run, 92; United States, 27 50.

The

PETROLEUM MARKET

Is active for crude, with sales of 1,500 bbls at 34@38c. Refined in bond is firm at 49@49c, and free at 70@80c.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial,

From Work, McCoach & Co., Stock and Exchange Broker's.

PHILADELPHIA, September 18.—St. Nicholas, 9; Maple Shade, 5½; Curtin, 17; Dalzell, 21; Caldwell, 1½; Northcott, 1½; Excelsior, 3½; Oil Creek and Allegheny Run, 1; Rouse Farmer, 1½; Sugar Creek, 3½; Eldorado, 7½; Mingo, 2; Juneticn, 1½.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, September 18.—Gold is again firmer, having stood this morning at 143¼@143¾. The principal cause of the advance appears to be the increased demand for foreign exchange, and the anticipation of liberal purchases for export.

CURRENCY—The supply falls far below the demand, hence the late advance was fully sustained. Among the sales were 25 boxes Factory at 19@20c. Sales of 30 boxes W. R. at 18½@19c. Sales of 15 boxes Goshen at 24@25c.

POTATOES.—The transactions in "Jersey sweet" for some time past have been active, with a liberal amount of transactions. Prices were unchanged, with sales of 60 bbls, in lots, at $5@5 50 ⅌ bbl. Other descriptions were in a moderate request.

GRAIN.—Was higher for. Wheat has again assumed a leading position. The demand was in excess of the receipts, and the latter to be obtained were bought up at full prices. Corn was steady; the demand continues to improve; sales 50 bushels at 70c; 1 car for prime at 86c; sales 300 bushels, prime, at 86c; sales 800 bushels, prime to choice, at 87c. Barley—Sales 100 bushels new at $1 80; 1 car do at $1 85. Rye—Was in good request and firm. Sales of 200 bushels new at $1 40. Buckwheat—Sales 100 bushels at $1 50. Timothy seed—Sales 25 bbls No. 2, at $2 50. Flaxseed—Sales 100 bushels at $2 50.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, September 18.—Money market steady at 6@7 per cent. Sterling Exchange quiet at 109½@110¾. Gold a shade firmer, opening at 143¾, and closing at 143¾. Government stocks steady. Freights to Liverpool quiet at 6½d, for corn; 56s⅌ for wheat.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENTS.—Loans, $215,592,381; increase, $1,262,203; specie, $3,004,156; increase, $1,048,335; deposits, $97,877,350; decrease, $1,871,774.

New York Petroleum Market.

NEW YORK, September 18.—The market is active for crude, with sales of 1,500 bbls at 34@36c; refined in bond is firm at 66@68c, and free at 70@80c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, September 18.—Cotton firmer with more doing at 45c for middlings. Flour dull and 5@10c lower; sales 8,000 bbls; State, $8 70@9